

R E P O R T
OF
P R O C E E D I N G S
UNDER
THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS
FOR THE YEAR
1904.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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1905.

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To

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to YOUR
Excellency the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals
Acts for the year 1904.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, 28th June, 1905.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
4th July, 1905.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th
ultimo forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord
Lieutenant, the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of
Animals Acts for the year 1904.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

THE SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,
DUBLIN.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF
ANIMALS ACTS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1904.

I. LEGISLATION.

The Orders issued in Ireland under the Diseases of Animals Acts during 1904 numbered six. Two of these, entitled respectively—

The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, and

The Epizootic Lymphangitis (Ireland) Order of 1904,

were of more than ordinary importance. The former, apart from the general provisions embodied therein, contains in its transit sections a number of new regulations having for their main objects the further improvement of the conditions of carriage of stock by railway, and the prohibition of transit either by rail or water of cows too near calving, or of animals unfit from any other cause to be carried. The latter Order schedules under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and prescribes precautionary regulations in respect of Epizootic Lymphangitis, a disease of horses, asses, and mules, unknown in Ireland until the year 1903, but of which various cases, traceable to the influx of army horses at the conclusion of the South African campaign, have since occurred in this country.

Further particulars in connection with the two above-mentioned Orders will be found at pages 14 and 12 respectively. Of the remaining four Orders issued in 1904 two were of a transitory character, while the other two contain slight modifications of the provisions respectively of the above-cited Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, and the Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903. Mention may also be made here of an important Order regulating the admission into Great Britain of swine from Ireland, which the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in Great Britain passed towards the close of the year 1904, and which came into operation on 23rd January, 1905. For further particulars respecting the requirements of this Order see page 10.

A list giving dates and titles of all Irish Orders in force under the Diseases of Animals Acts at the close of the year will be found at page 44.

II. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

By the addition of Epizootic Lymphangitis the list of maladies liable to be dealt with under the Diseases of Animals

Acts in Ireland was, during 1904, increased in number to eleven, and stood at the close of the year as follows:—

Cattle Plague,
Foot-and-Mouth Disease,
Pleuro-Pneumonia,
Anthrax,
Sheep Pox,
Sheep Scab,
Swine Fever,
Rabies,
Glanders or Farcy,
Parasitic Mange,
Epizootic Lymphangitis.

The history of the year is, however, concerned with no more than six of these diseases, as Cattle Plague, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Pleuro-Pneumonia, and Sheep Pox have, respectively, been unknown in Ireland for long periods past, and there has been no recorded case of Rabies in the country since 1903.

The extent to which outbreaks of those scheduled diseases actually present among live stock in Ireland in 1904 were recorded as regards the different classes of animals is shown by the subjoined table, which also affords means of comparison under the same heads with the preceding year:—

Kind of Animals.	Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1904.	Scheduled Diseases to which such Animals are liable.	Number of Outbreaks of each Disease among such Animals in the year		Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1903.
			1904.	1903	
Cattle, . . .	4,676,718	Cattle Plague, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Rabies, Anthrax,	- - - - 4	- - - - 4	4,664,112
Sheep, . . .	3,827,919	Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rabies, Anthrax, Sheep Pox, Sheep Scab,	- - - - 486	- - - - 655	3,944,694
Swine, . . .	1,315,126	Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Swine Fever, Rabies, Anthrax,	- 181 - -	- 175 - -	1,333,516
Goats, . . .	290,222	Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rabies, Anthrax,	- - -	- - -	290,199
Horses, Asses, and Mules, . . .	879,006	Rabies, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Anthrax, Glanders or Farcy, Parasitic Mange,	- 1 11 162	- - 5 196	868,782
Dogs, . . .	455,840	Rabies,	-	2	442,760
	11,444,831		845	1,036	11,805,584

The above table indicates that not only do live stock in Ireland continue, as has ordinarily been the case, to enjoy a high degree of immunity from scheduled contagious disease, but that their position in this respect was on the whole even more favourable in 1904 than in the previous year, the comparative rates of occurrence of outbreak per 100,000 head per annum in the two periods having been 7·4 and 8·9 respectively.

It is also specially gratifying to draw attention once more to the fact that scheduled diseases of cattle remain practically non-existent in Ireland, the 1904 record under this head being the same as in 1903, viz.: four outbreaks only of a single malady, Anthrax.

Outbreaks of sheep and swine diseases, though represented in each case by a single malady only, show the largest totals. The sheep disease figure for 1904 is, however, more favourable than for 1903, while the figure as regards swine disease is slightly less favourable.

The aggregate number of recorded outbreaks of disease among animals of the horse kind was smaller in 1904 than 1903, Parasitic Mange showing in particular an appreciable reduction, but there was an increase of six in the number of Glanders outbreaks, as well as one outbreak of the newly-scheduled disease, Epizootic Lymphangitis.

A further feature disclosed by the table is the apparent extinction of Rabies in Ireland, no outbreak of that disease having been confirmed since July, 1903.

SHEEP SCAB.

Sheep Scab, while not attaining any alarming degree of prevalence, has continued to be the most generally diffused of the maladies with which those engaged in the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts in this country have to deal. It is, however, in some measure gratifying to note that the aggregate number of such outbreaks for the year now under review is about twenty-five per cent. less than in 1903, and is, indeed, as will be seen from the subjoined figures, the smallest total for a period of seven years past:—

Year.	No. of Outbreaks.
1898,	527
1899,	542
1900,	545
1901,	545
1902,	613
1903,	655
1904,	486

The detailed Sheep Scab tables are given at pages 77-78.

The principal responsibility for combating Sheep Scab rests with the Local Authorities; but the Department, so far as opportunity offers, seek in every suitable way to assist the action of those bodies and their Inspectors, with the object of securing general uniformity and thoroughness in the methods of dealing with outbreaks. The Police—who render invaluable help in coping with the disease—look largely to the Department for direction in their part of the work, especially as regards prosecution of offenders. In these ways a very considerable correspondence is entailed.

The Report of the Departmental Committee appointed in the early part of 1903 by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to investigate experimentally and report upon certain questions connected with the dipping and treatment of sheep was issued in 1904. Besides embodying recommendations as to the general compulsory dipping of sheep (which recommendations did not, however, secure the adhesion of all members of the Committee), the report contains *inter alia* a valuable summary of the results of the sheep dipping experiments carried on for a period of nearly a year under the Committee's auspices at the University College Farm, Madryn, Aber, Bangor, North Wales. The object of the experiments was to test the effects of various dips on the parasites which attack sheep, and also to determine the effects on wool. The authoritative information, which, as a result of the experiments in question, is now available on these points, cannot but be of permanent advantage in connection with sheep dipping practice in future.

After consideration of the Report above referred to, it was thought advantageous, before deciding as to the action to be taken thereon in Ireland, to ascertain to what extent sheep dipping, or the treatment of sheep by means other than dipping with preparations intended to destroy parasites has customarily been carried on throughout the country, and to what degree facilities and appliances for the practice of dipping are already available in rural districts. Through the assistance of the Royal Irish Constabulary a comprehensive series of reports on these points has been obtained, and valuable data have thus been secured for dealing with questions henceforth arising as to the practicability of the general enforcement of dipping in particular districts.

Consideration of the Sheep Dipping Committee's Report already alluded to has also led to the revocation of the previously existing Irish Sheep Scab Order and the issue of new Orders containing additional provisions in relation to Sheep Dipping, including the grant to Local Authorities of powers to issue regulations making dipping compulsory. Inasmuch, however, as these Orders did not come into force until 18th April, 1905, it will be more appropriate to reserve detailed reference to them until the next annual statement.

It may be added that in the year 1904, the period to which the present statement relates, convictions for offences against

the Sheep Scab requirements were obtained on prosecution in 189 cases throughout Ireland, and fines amounting in the aggregate, and apart from costs, to about £150 were imposed.

SWINE FEVER.

The total number of Swine Fever outbreaks recorded in Ireland in 1904, though moderate when considered with reference to the aggregate stock of swine kept in the country, or even to the annual average of outbreaks for a period of years past, is, as has already been mentioned, and as the subjoined figures show, slightly in excess of the previous year's total, which likewise was, in its turn, a little larger than that for 1902 :—

Year.	Number of Swine-Fever Outbreaks recorded.
1898,	319
1899,	321
1900,	233
1901,	220
1902,	166
1903,	175
1904,	181

The increase thus manifested does not, however, afford in reality any ground for discouragement, as a more detailed analysis of the outbreak records indicates that this upward movement in the figures for 1904 was practically confined to certain parts of the Province of Munster, while in other Provinces marked progress in the reduction of outbreaks took place, Leinster showing a total of not more than 46 outbreaks last year as compared with 84 in 1903, Ulster 22 as against 30, and Connaught only 2 outbreaks in 1904 as against 10 in the preceding year. The efforts made for dealing with the recrudescence of the disease in the affected portions of Munster have moreover borne substantial fruit, as only 8 outbreaks of the disease have been recorded in the entire Province since the commencement of this present year—1905.

The satisfactory results following the operation of the regulations which came into force in February, 1904, under the Dublin Swine Fever Order, as regards the admission of swine to and their movement from the Dublin Market, constitute a cause for gratification in connection with the Swine Fever history of the past year. Following the enforcement of that Order the Metropolitan area, in which, as a rule, a very considerable share of the Swine Fever outbreaks of the country formerly occurred, appears to have become remarkably free from the disease, no outbreak having been recorded in Dublin County Borough since the beginning of September, 1904.

Additional details respecting the distribution of outbreaks in 1904 and the operations of the Department in dealing with the disease will be found in the Report of the Chief Inspector of the Veterinary Branch at page 16, *et seq.*, and in the tables at pages 66-68.

Another matter which calls for mention is that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, towards the close of the year 1904, decided further to strengthen the general body of swine movement regulations in force in Great Britain by issuing an Order controlling the landing in that country of swine from Ireland and the subsequent movement of such animals. This Order, entitled the Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland) Order of 1904, has the effect of preventing the landing in Great Britain from Ireland of any swine except such as are for slaughter. Moreover, for animals of the latter class a landing licence granted by an authorised Inspector of this Department is in all cases necessary, and the animals, which must be marked in a manner specified in the Order, are required after landing to be forwarded without unnecessary delay to the destination specified in the licence, which destination must be either a Bacon Factory or Slaughter-house, or a place possessing special authorisation from the Local Authority, as a Lair, Market, or Sale Yard for reception of swine affected by the Order. From such a place the swine can be moved only to a Bacon Factory or Slaughter-house on a further licence issued by an Inspector of the Local Authority. An additional feature of the Order is that the regulations thereunder supersede the various local regulations previously in force governing the admission of Irish swine into districts of Great Britain.

Much care was taken by the Department in organising arrangements and obtaining and distributing information calculated to assist Irish exporters in complying with the requirements of this British Order. Hardships necessarily connected with its inception have thus, as far as possible, been reduced to a minimum. The Order came into operation on 23rd January of this year, 1905, and a review of its working may, therefore, be deferred until the next annual statement. In any event the Order has the effect, as only swine going for slaughter or for sale for slaughter can be landed thereunder, of causing a discontinuance of store swine exports. This traffic was not large, and had shown a diminishing tendency for some time past. It was, in the main, confined to portions of the North and North-East of Ireland, and for the most part consisted of young swine from eight to ten weeks old which were shipped principally to districts in Great Britain lying between the Clyde and the Mersey. The aggregate of the store swine shipments to Great Britain in 1904 was 26,158 whereas the fat swine shipped amounted to close on half a million head.

GLANDERS.

Outbreaks of this disease in 1904, though few in the aggregate—only 11 for the entire country—are in excess of those for the preceding year.

Year.	No. of Counties reported from.	No. of Outbreaks confirmed.
1898,	4	6
1899,	5	9
1900,	4	10
1901,	4	5
1902,	10	10
1903,	4	5
1904,	7	11

The majority of the outbreaks in 1904 occurred in the Ulster Province, mainly in rural districts. The three occurring outside Ulster were confined to urban districts, two taking place in the Cork County Borough and one in the County Borough of Dublin.

While there was no lack of thoroughness in dealing with outbreaks elsewhere, it may be noted that specially comprehensive action was taken by the Local Authority in connection with the Cork outbreaks, both as regards the slaughter of diseased and suspected horses and subsequent cleansing and disinfection; and it is encouraging to note that the course thus adopted has, apparently, yielded satisfactory results, both the Borough and County having remained free from any further outbreak for a period of more than twelve months.

PARASITIC MANGE.

The outbreaks of this disease were 33 less in 1904 than the previous year, the figures for the two periods being respectively:—

Year.	Outbreaks.
1903,	195
1904,	162

So far as it goes this reduction is satisfactory, being fairly uniformly distributed over the four Provinces.

It may be added that in 56 instances during the year prosecutions for offences against the regulations respecting the disease took place; and fines amounting in all, and apart from costs, to a little over £30 were imposed.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

It is to be feared that the stay in these islands of this recent visitant is scarcely destined to be of a brief character. Widely scattered cases seem to have occurred in Great Britain; but in Ireland, so far as is at present known, though outbreaks have been detected at a number of Barracks in different parts of the country, it is only in a limited area, radiating from Waterford, that it has up to the present occurred among civilian horses. The initial appearance of the disease in that neighbourhood was at the Waterford Artillery Barracks, and it was in some horses, the private property of Military Officers, grazing on a farm near Waterford that the first outbreak in Ireland outside Army premises occurred. Eight further outbreaks have occurred since the 1st January, 1905.

Each outbreak detected in non-military horses is enquired into as fully as possible, with a view to the restriction of all diseased horses and horses believed to have been exposed to infection. Where the circumstances render such a course desirable, the Local Authority are further empowered by the Department, by an Order (under Section 19 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894) relating to the particular case, to slaughter diseased or suspected horses if they see fit to do so, and to pay compensation to their owners on terms identical with those allowed in regard to Glanders. Six such special Orders have so far been issued by the Department.

ANTHRAX.

This is a dangerous disease, not only because of its fatal character so far as the animals attacked are concerned, but also because of the possibility of its being communicated to human beings. The standing regulations contained in the Order on the subject require, therefore, whenever an outbreak occurs, that the Medical Officer of Health for the district shall be apprised as well as the Inspector to the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

Outbreaks of this disease, which is rather prevalent in Great Britain, are, happily, merely occasional in Ireland, four only being recorded as occurring in each of the past two years.

RABIES.

As already mentioned, no outbreak of Rabies was confirmed in Ireland in 1904, and the country has now at time of issue of this Report enjoyed practically two years' freedom from that malady.

As, moreover, only two isolated cases had occurred in the preceding two years, the hope that the disease has been alto-

gether eradicated is one that can now reasonably be entertained; and the prohibition in force since 1902 under the Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order against the landing in Ireland of any dog from a country outside Great Britain, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man affords a substantial guarantee, which it would be undesirable in any respect to relax, against the re-introduction of infection from abroad. In consequence of this prohibition any person desirous of bringing a dog into Ireland from a foreign country must quarantine it first in Great Britain (if permission for its landing there is obtained from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries), and it is only when that Board's importation regulations, requiring isolation on approved premises of a Veterinary Surgeon for a substantial period, have been complied with and the dog has, ultimately, been released from detention, that its movement to Ireland becomes admissible.

III. TRANSIT OF ANIMALS, AND THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

The shipments of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine from Ports in Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man, though reaching the substantial aggregate of over two million head, were decidedly less in volume in 1904 than the previous year, and also below the average for the past ten years, *vide* the subjoined figures :—

	Exports in 1904.
Cattle,	773,157
Sheep,	741,593
Swine,	505,247
Total,	2,020,037
Average annual exports for past ten years,	2,223,727

The causes of such a fluctuation are difficult to determine. The principal factors may have been—

- (a) General trade depression, tending temporarily to reduce the market purchases of fat stock; and
- (b) A not unnatural reaction from the specially brisk demand that had existed for store animals in the years 1902 and 1903.

As compared with 1903, the Horse exports exhibit a slight reduction, but they are at the same time, as the following figures show, appreciably above the low level touched in 1902—

Year.	Horses exported to Great Britain and Isle of Man.
1902,	25,318
1903,	27,836
1904,	27,622

Exports of animals other than Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Horses are comparatively insignificant in their total, and do not call for any general comment. Complete statistics in regard to live stock exports will be found at pages 80 to 95. It may, among other things, be noted therefrom that a new British port, Heysham, was opened during the year for the reception of animals from Ireland. In the period from the date of such opening to the end of the year close on 46,000 animals were shipped thereto from the ports of Belfast, Dublin, and Londonderry.

Full statistics as to animals imported into Ireland will be found at pages 96 to 103. The cattle and swine imports, numbering 639 and 24 head respectively, are, as usual, small, being confined to animals specially required for breeding purposes. Sheep imports are about 6,000 lower than in 1903. Horse importations show a diminution of nearly 2,000 as compared with 1903, but reached, notwithstanding, the substantial figure of 6,684. It is rather a curious fact that so considerable an inward traffic in horses should continue concurrently with the large outward traffic; but it may be that while the bulk of the horses exported are animals entering on their prime, many of those imported were animals of an older class, sold off in Great Britain as no longer suited for town work, and sent over here as likely to find purchasers for general service in rural districts.

The constant large flow of stock from the interior towards those Ports in Ireland which trade with Great Britain renders it a matter of special importance that the regulations designed to secure humane and satisfactory conditions of transit for the animals should be efficiently worked. Constant attention is accordingly devoted to this subject. Details indicative of the extent and character of the work thus arising, so far as last year is concerned, will be found in the Report of the Superintending Travelling Inspector at page 34, *et seq.*, and it is perhaps only needful here to refer to the important Order, already alluded to in this statement, entitled the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, which contains valuable additional provisions for further guarding against the infliction of unnecessary hardship on animals both by rail and sea. This Order, which was issued concurrently with a practically similar one in Great Britain, forbids the sending of in-calf cows by a vessel or on a railway if calving during the journey is reasonably probable, and prohibits transit of animals which owing to infirmity, illness, fatigue, or any other cause, cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering. The Order also requires the tying by the head or neck of all bulls and fat cattle whether polled or not while being carried on a vessel, and of all bulls whether polled or not carried in a railway truck. The construction of trucks

intended for carriage of animals is further dealt with by the Order which, under this head, contains various provisions in regard to battening (with a view of affording adequate foothold); provision of means of ventilation and inspection at floor level; absence from the interior of the truck of any projections likely to cause suffering to animals; the roofing of all new trucks and fitting of such with falling loading doors of a pattern approved by the Department, &c.

An Order partially postponing the application of some of the foregoing provisions was subsequently passed, as a result of the consideration of certain representations made by a deputation of Irish Railway Managers. By this latter Order one of the stipulations as to the manner in which battens should be arranged in a truck was suspended so far as regards trucks (battened, many of them, on other plans) that had been in use for the carriage of animals prior to the date of making of the earlier Order. The time for compliance with the requirements as to means of ventilation and inspection at floor level in such trucks was extended to 1st August, 1905, owing to difficulties at first experienced as to the best means of effecting the necessary alterations in the case of trucks used interchangeably for live stock and ordinary goods traffic.

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Veterinary Branch,
June, 1905.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY
BRANCH.

The returns show that a slight increase has to be recorded in the number of outbreaks of this disease in the year 1904 as compared with that for 1903, namely, from 175 to 181, but there is in one respect a considerable amount of satisfaction to be derived from a study of their topographical position. On referring to the diagram and statistical tables it will be observed that in the case of the province of Leinster—more particularly the county and county borough of Dublin—in which during previous years the largest number of outbreaks had occurred, there is a material reduction, the total decrease in the province being from 84 to 46. A reduction is also noticeable as regards the northern province, from 30 to 22; and in the province of Connaught, which showed last year a small number (10), the outbreaks were reduced to 2. These sensible reductions, however, have been balanced by a well-marked increase in the province of Munster, the figures rising from 51 in 1903 to 111 in 1904. On further analysing the returns, it is observed that the county borough of Dublin has produced 27 outbreaks; the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, respectively, 35, 29, and 41; none of the other counties has produced more than 8. Therefore, the attention of this Branch has had to be directed chiefly to the four large centres indicated.

[RETURN.

RETURN showing the number of confirmed Outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland during each Quarter from 1st January, 1896, to 31st December, 1904.

YEARS.	Quarter ended 31st March.	Quarter ended 30th June.	Quarter ended 30th Sept.	Quarter ended 31st Dec.	Totals.
1896, .	268	240	156	59	723
1897, .	130	132	116	43	421
1898, .	79	104	99	37	319
1899, .	78	106	109	28	321
1900, .	42	80	68	43	233
1901, .	59	66	72	23	220
1902, .	43	49	56	18	166
1903, .	16	52	81	26	175
1904, .	31	54	92	4	181

The quarterly return giving the variations in the figures from 1896 to 1904, inclusive, shows, as far as the last year dealt with is concerned, that the largest number of outbreaks occurred in the third quarter of the year—following the usual condition which existed in 1902, and which was specially referred to in a previous report. Furthermore, the third quarter of the year under consideration showed the highest figure recorded since 1899; and by referring to the weekly returns which were issued by the Department it will be seen that the greater proportion of these outbreaks took place in the counties of Limerick and Kerry.

It would appear from inquiry in these counties that there had been a distributing centre, namely, the fair of Listowel. Swine had been brought thereto from a district where unreported disease existed, and the animals had been distributed from the fair over a large portion of North Kerry and the county of Limerick. Rather anticipating the report for 1905, it may be of interest to know that this district has been ascertained, and rigid measures have been adopted in dealing with it. In the last quarter of the year 1904 only four outbreaks of disease were recorded. At no time during the his-

tory of the operations for the eradication of swine fever in Ireland has such a small number been noted for any similar period.

The following statement shows by counties and county boroughs the geographical distribution of the disease over Ireland generally :—

1904.—SWINE FEVER.

PROVINCES,					Outbreaks Confirmed.	
LEINSTER,	...	...	...	...	40	
MUNSTER,	...	...	...	...	111	
ULSTER,	...	...	...	...	22	
CONNAUGHT,	...	...	...	...	2	
TOTAL,					181	
DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						
LEINSTER :						
County Borough of Dublin,	...	...	...	...	27	{ North Dublin, 10 South Dublin, 17
" Dublin,	...	...	...	...	6	
" Kildare,	...	...	...	...	1	
" Kilkenny,	...	...	...	...	1	
" Meath,	...	...	...	...	1	
" Wexford,	...	...	...	...	3	
" Wicklow,	...	...	...	...	7	
MUNSTER :						
County Clare,	...	...	...	...	5	
" Cork,	...	...	...	...	35	
" Kerry,	...	...	...	...	29	
" Limerick,	...	...	...	...	41	
" Tipperary, S.R.,	...	...	...	...	1	
ULSTER :						
County Borough of Belfast,	...	...	...	...	7	
" Armagh,	...	...	...	...	2	
" Cavan,	...	...	...	...	6	
" Down,	...	...	...	...	2	
" Fermanagh,	...	...	...	...	1	
" Monaghan,	...	...	...	...	4	
CONNAUGHT :						
County Galway,	...	...	...	...	1	
" Mayo,	...	...	...	...	1	
Total,					181	

The following table shows the amount of compensation paid to owners of slaughtered swine since 1895 :—

Expenditure.

Period.					Compensation.		
					£	s.	d.
Twelve months ended	31st	October,	1896,...		8,433	6	6
"	"	"	"	"	1897,...	5,645	15 3
"	"	"	"	"	1898,...	5,748	7 5
"	"	"	"	"	1899,...	7,248	16 6
"	"	"	"	"	1900,...	4,233	1 6
"	"	"	"	"	1901,...	4,899	6 2
"	"	"	"	"	1902,...	4,197	2 8
"	"	"	"	"	1903,...	5,297	11 0
"	"	"	"	"	1904,...	6,900	16 6

The method of procedure as regards the cleansing and disinfection of places infected with swine fever which has been adopted since the disease came under the direct purview of the Department has again been followed with similar satisfactory results. There is no record of any secondary outbreak having been due to the inadequacy of the arrangements connected with the carrying out of this feature of the work in hand. It may further be stated that it has been noted that as a result of this process owners have observed on many occasions that some alteration to their premises, such as improvement of the flooring, walls, &c., would materially add to the comfort of their swine and ensure their better housing; and officers of the Department have had frequent reason to note that such improvements have been carried out, thereby tending to a great extent to influence beneficially the health of subsequent herds of swine placed in such improved premises.

At the Departmental laboratory, and elsewhere in Dublin, the total number of *post-mortem* examinations made reached 3,152, as compared with 4,022 of last year. Those made locally by the Veterinary Inspectors stationed in districts throughout the country, chiefly in districts where the larger number of outbreaks originated, as already indicated, namely, Limerick, Cork, and Kerry, amounted to 3,073, as compared with 2,810 of the preceding year. The difference in these sets of figures is accounted for by the fact that the total number of outbreaks in connection with which viscera, or portions of viscera, were sent for examination to the Dublin laboratory had materially decreased, and the total number of in-contact swine also decreased; but reverse conditions existed in the counties above mentioned, which resulted in the necessity for making the in-contact *post-mortem* examinations locally. In 306 instances, as compared with 237 of 1903, it was not possible, owing to decomposition or mutilation of viscera, to make *post-mortem* examination. This, to some

extent, is unsatisfactory; however, it is unavoidable, and, as the Department secured for owners of swine a freedom from extension of outbreaks by maintaining rigid restrictions and subsequently carrying out adequate inspections, no untoward result has arisen. In dealing with reports of cases where disease was suspected, it has been the practice to have a confirmation of the outbreak made at the Departmental laboratory in Dublin. This has been found the wisest course, as it admits of a better supervision of the work as well as a more satisfactory co-ordination of procedure than would be practicable if this matter was dealt with entirely under local conditions.

Under this heading the following figures are recorded for the Swine Slaughtered. year under review and that preceding:—

1903.			
Found Diseased.	In-Contact.	Suspected Cases.	Total No. Slaughtered.
824	3,568	291	4,683
1904.			
628	3,428	335	4,451

It will be observed that although the total number of suspected cases slaughtered in 1904 exceeds by 104 that for 1903, considerably fewer swine were actually found diseased in the year 1904.

The percentage of cases of disease found among swine slaughtered shows, on the whole, a downward tendency, as can be seen from the figures subjoined:—

Year.	Percentage of Diseased among Slaughtered Swine.
1896,	37·041
1897,	28·481
1898,	16·466
1899,	17·979
1900,	28·840
1901,	22·936
1902,	21·515
1903,	17·595
1904,	14·109

The figures in connection with the disposal of the carcasses of swine which had died without having been brought under the notice of the authorities show a considerable reduction. During this year the total number found was 37, only one of which

proved, on *post-mortem* examination, to be a case of swine fever. Of the total number it was possible to trace the ownership of no less than 33 of these swine left in by-ways and other such places, and this result was due to the energy and care which were exercised by the special police staff engaged in the larger cities. The ownership of the case of swine fever was not traced; but no further outbreak occurred in the vicinity which would in any way assist in locating the premises from which the animal in question was surreptitiously removed. It may, therefore, be concluded that it was the only animal on the premises from which it came, and that the owner had successfully eluded the supervision of the special police staff.

During the year the number of carcasses washed ashore has been almost the same as in the previous year, namely, rather over a hundred. The appended table gives particulars as to the kind of animals, and the result of the *post-mortem* examination:—

RETURN OF CARCASSES WASHED ASHORE, 1904.

			OBSERVATIONS.
Cattle,	...	44	Of the 22 swine washed ashore the <i>post-mortem</i> examinations resulted as follows:—
Sheep,	..	24	
Pigs,	...	22	2 Pneumonia.
Goats,	...	6	1 Peritonitis.
Horses,	...	5	3 Disease of the liver.
Donkeys,	...	4	1 Inflammation of the lungs.
Mules,	...	2	1 Endocarditis.
Total,	...	107	2 Congestion of the lungs.
			3 Drowning.
			1 Enteritis.
			3 P. M. E. impossible.

There is reason to believe from local inquiry that almost all these carcasses were cast into the sea from the land, and not thrown overboard from passing vessels. It is satisfactory to record that where *post-mortem* examination was possible no case of swine fever was detected. It may, therefore, reasonably be assumed that death had resulted from other causes; and in every case where it was practicable to make an examination the result is shown in the observation column of the above Return.

The necessity this year for an extended series of house-to-house inspections was not indicated, and the greater portion of this duty was confined to smaller districts, especially in the immediate vicinity of infected places and surrounding localities. Fourteen of these smaller districts were inspected, including 1,454 townlands in various parts of Ireland and the city of Belfast; the total number of premises visited amounted to 83,083, a much larger number than previously. Of these there were 8,229 premises on which swine were found housed, the total of such swine amounting to 35,677. Only three outbreaks were detected in the course of this duty, one each in the counties of Tipperary, Kerry, and Limerick.

} RETURN.

SWINE FEVER, 1904.

RETURN showing Result of Special Local House-to-House Inspections of Swine during the year 1904.

Locality.	Period.	Number of Townlands Visited.	Number of House-holders Visited.	Number of Swine Premises Inspected.	Number of Swine Inspected.	Result.
Kildare. (R.I.C. District, Sass).	18/7 to 22/2	16	114	69	122	All free from Swine Fever.
Monaghan. (R.I.C. District, Glenties).	15/4 to 29/4	98	1,187	596	2,071	Do.
Wicklow. (R.I.C. District, Gray and Wicklow).	26/4 to 11/5	192	1,388	758	2,631	Do.
Tipperary. (R.I.C. District, Thurles).	14/4 to 22/4	218	2,234	1,268	5,077	1 Outbreak of Swine Fever.
Cork E. R. (R.I.C. District, Malabar).	17/5 to 26/6	110	1,667	448	2,903	All free from Swine Fever.
Mayo. (R.I.C. District, Castlebar).	15/5 to 25/6	109	1,206	265	1,308	Do.
Clare. (R.I.C. District, Ennistymon).	6/5 to 3/6	309	5,043	2,113	7,142	Do.
Limerick. (R.I.C. District, Rathkeale).	27/5 to 2/6	87	678	347	2,075	1 Outbreak of Swine Fever.
Kerry. (R.I.C. District, Castlesand).	27/5 to 7/7	109	845	455	2,139	Do.
Down. (R.I.C. District, Banbridge).	21/5 to 4/6	15	1,189	116	416	All free from Swine Fever.
Armagh. (R.I.C. District, Lurgan).	6/5 to 22/6	84	1,532	525	1,505	Do.
Wicklow. (R.I.C. District, Arklow).	20/5 to 4/7	93	1,144	294	1,034	Do.
Co. Dublin. (R.I.C. District, Malahide).	1/7 to 5/7	15	170	49	113	Do.
Belfast City.	9/5 to 8/7	-	61,222	965	5,796	Do.
TOTALS.		1,454	83,083	8,239	35,877	-

It is extremely satisfactory that there was such a large portion of the country visited with negative results so far as detection of disease was concerned. A detailed statement is contained in the Return shown above, and I desire again to express my entire satisfaction with the manner in which the duty has been carried out both by the members of the Veterinary Staff who were engaged, and also by those members of the Royal Irish Constabulary who accompanied them, in accordance with the instructions issued by their Inspector-General. Those officers of this Department who were selected for the work carried out the arduous duties connected with these investigations in a thoroughly complete and efficient manner. Reference was made in my last report to the difficulties which had to be contended with, and the same observations made then equally apply to the local inspections which were carried out in 1904.

House-to-house inspection in and about the city of Dublin has also been carried out; ten rounds of visits were paid. The table hereunder gives particulars relating to the duty.

**Dublin City
Inspection.**

SWINE FEVER.

DUBLIN CITY INSPECTION, 1904.

RETURN showing the Number of Swine (S.), Premises (P.), and Yards occupied conjointly by two or more Owners (C.), on the date of each Inspection.

S., P., C.	DUBLIN CITY DISTRICTS.												Totals.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	
S., . .	556	640	534	387	350	839	143	90	919	290	164	169	5,721
P., . .	102	107	124	61	100	225	33	23	165	61	32	46	1,084
C., . .	2	1	2	-	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
S., . .	623	595	523	390	365	835	149	123	908	298	140	221	5,233
" . .	109	107	125	61	107	229	33	22	167	63	32	51	1,117
C., . .	2	1	2	-	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	15
S., . .	523	556	469	479	152	900	131	153	833	309	152	210	4,577
P., . .	100	109	129	64	110	232	35	37	107	73	32	52	1,149
C., . .	2	1	3	-	1	8	-	1	1	1	-	-	15
S., . .	507	630	507	516	185	760	165	164	760	296	189	182	4,964
P., . .	125	111	131	73	111	233	35	37	171	74	34	52	1,357
C., . .	2	1	3	-	1	7	-	1	1	1	-	-	17

SWINE FEVER.

DUBLIN CITY INSPECTION, 1904—continued.

S., P., C.	DUBLIN CITY DISTRICTS.												Totals.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	
S. . .	583	705	378	484	-	676	146	169	808	294	121	218	4,642
P. . .	198	121	141	78	-	239	35	38	172	75	31	53	1,100
C. . .	2	1	3	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	15
S. . .	748	-	515	618	452	-	135	100	100	-	98	237	2,933
P. . .	129	-	148	75	131	-	35	38	-	-	35	58	654
C. . .	3	-	4	-	1	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	16
S. . .	196	734	469	434	482	707	99	116	954	258	151	241	4,941
P. . .	120	80	99	61	120	155	30	39	161	58	30	42	985
C. . .	2	1	2	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	13
S. . .	762	751	487	485	488	890	92	142	998	249	153	263	5,750
P. . .	121	92	108	62	121	161	30	33	167	59	30	42	1,096
C. . .	2	1	3	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	16
S. . .	795	733	577	493	491	963	103	166	888	230	145	258	5,744
P. . .	121	92	121	67	123	163	30	34	187	59	30	42	1,048
C. . .	2	1	3	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	17
S. . .	-	630	563	476	-	-	89	147	-	-	148	230	2,593
P. . .	98	123	57	-	-	-	30	34	-	-	30	42	418
C. . .	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6

Owing to the change which was brought about by the issue of the Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903, and the supervision which had as a result to be more carefully exercised by the Dublin Metropolitan Police and the special staff attached to the Branch, as large a number of these house to house inspections was not found necessary this year as on previous occasions. The total number of these visits was 9,787, and 46,495 swine were inspected. This represents a very considerable amount of energy which has had to be exercised in endeavouring to keep a careful professional supervision over the swine which are located within the city and neighbourhood of Dublin. The highest number of swine found on any round of visits was 5,750, which is somewhat of an increase on the highest figure recorded last year, namely, 5,500. It has come to our knowledge that premises which had for some time lain

derelict are now re-occupied, having been fitted up so as to meet the requirements of the Public Health Authorities, and are used for the purpose of housing swine to be fattened for the market.

Besides these inspections attention was given to the principal places along the south-eastern seaboard as far as Bray, and it is satisfactory to note that no case of disease was discovered in connection with this duty.

The results achieved owing to the enforcement of the new Swine Fever Order referred to in the last report, which came into effect on the 1st February, 1904, have more than justified its existence so far as the suppression of swine fever in and about the city of Dublin is concerned. It was shown in an early part of this report that the total number of outbreaks in the province of Leinster, which to a large extent draws swine from the Dublin market, had been reduced from 84 to 46. This most desirable result, however, has not been carried out without inconvenience and probably loss to those who are engaged in the various callings connected with the swine trade in the province. In this Order regard was had to four principal points, viz. :—

Dublin Swine
Market.

(1.) Regulating the bringing of swine to the market; imposing certain conditions, and enforcing the making of declarations connected therewith.

(2.) Regulating the removal of swine from the market, subject also to certain conditions.

(3.) Controlling the movement of such swine after arrival at their places of destination.

(4.) Licensing certain persons acting as dealers, and requiring them to supply the Department with information as to the persons from whom, and the place from which the swine had been brought.

It is satisfactory to report that very few instances have occurred where it has been found necessary to cancel the licences issued to those dealers referred to in paragraph 4. Legal proceedings had to be instituted in certain cases, though not for very serious offences. In some instances cautions were administered where it was quite obvious that mistakes had been made by persons attending the market, and where inaccurate information had been given with reference to addresses or other particulars.

[RETURN.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN MARKET.

RETURN showing the number of Swine exposed each week in the above Market, with particulars as to disposal.

Date of Market.	SWINE SOLD.				Swine Unsold.	Total.	Observations.
	Feeding.		Slaughter.				
	Home.	Export.	Home.	Export.			
1904.							
January 7. .	317	—	123	756	173	1,374	
14. .	410	—	157	562	219	1,318	
21. .	437	—	163	630	94	1,314	
28. .	470	—	175	748	144	1,537	
February 4. .	171	—	153	398	61	682	
11. .	335	—	145	479	34	1,014	
18. .	250	—	119	330	39	788	
25. .	329	—	103	616	29	1,077	
March 3. .	254	—	143	533	35	978	
10. .	339	—	151	627	34	1,051	
16. .	133	—	75	280	23	550	
24. .	388	—	130	798	65	1,381	
31. .	373	—	124	456	30	1,483	
April 7. .	226	—	145	583	82	906	
14. .	359	—	132	626	35	1,108	
21. .	325	—	138	602	43	1,008	
28. .	393	—	125	590	18	1,036	
May 5. .	438	—	141	604	18	1,301	
12. .	389	—	172	490	26	1,047	
19. .	390	—	123	490	16	989	
26. .	446	—	133	399	23	901	
June 2. .	461	—	185	394	24	1,034	
9. .	468	—	163	303	17	1,010	
16. .	392	—	195	304	73	864	
23. .	390	—	279	435	8	1,112	
30. .	328	—	171	404	11	984	
July 7. .	440	—	104	321	8	873	
14. .	305	—	144	254	22	725	
21. .	290	—	151	331	36	901	
28. .	361	—	177	346	17	901	
August 4. .	381	—	117	308	—	796	
11. .	343	—	255	135	3	736	
18. .	377	—	182	182	—	741	
25. .	294	—	198	229	2	720	
September 1. .	411	—	308	329	31	1,079	
8. .	329	—	201	353	25	918	
15. .	416	—	99	554	9	1,047	
22. .	447	—	115	375	31	1,018	
29. .	394	—	116	473	35	1,018	
October 6. .	285	—	103	329	39	829	
13. .	398	—	175	427	89	1,081	
20. .	297	—	203	335	43	848	
27. .	378	—	175	651	31	1,133	
November 3. .	235	—	154	371	15	878	
10. .	360	—	167	412	84	1,039	
17. .	313	—	142	427	26	915	
24. .	211	—	191	452	60	854	
December 1. .	400	—	230	605	65	1,381	
8. .	255	—	116	521	63	1,037	
15. .	306	—	201	620	39	1,165	
22. .	134	—	83	390	4	521	
29. .	205	—	110	351	—	676	

The manner in which those affected by the Order above referred to have fallen in with the regulations demands a special acknowledgment, as without the assistance which has been given in this respect the Order could not have been administered so effectually.

Of the 33 outbreaks which occurred in the county borough and County Dublin, the source of contagion in the case of 32 was traced to the Metropolitan swine market, and information on these points was gained from the licences which had been issued and the records which had been kept in connection with the Order mentioned.

Seeing that the number of outbreaks in the North of Ireland has been steadily decreasing the necessity

Belfast Market. for imposing upon the Belfast Market similar restrictions to those existing in connection with that in Dublin was not indicated. The supervision exercised for a number of years, however, has been maintained; and the statistics collected show the extent of the attendance of swine at the market, and the manner in which they were subsequently distributed. It is somewhat remarkable that the number of unsold swine should as a whole far exceed that recorded in the case of the Dublin Market; but it should be taken into consideration that those swine which were moved from the Dublin Market could not be again exposed in any other market for twenty-eight days, and that no one would send animals to the market unless it was felt to be reasonably certain that a sale would be effected at a suitable figure. There were no restrictions of this nature in the case of the Belfast Market, and large numbers of swine were returned to their homesteads.

BELFAST MARKET.

RETURN showing the number of Swine exposed each week in the above Market, with particulars as to disposal.

Market Day.	SWINE SOLD.				Swine Unsold.	Total.	Observations.
	Feeding		Slaughter.				
	Home.	Export.	Home.	Export.			
1904.							
January 1.	228	—	1	—	17	245	Fair day included.
8.	331	—	6	—	129	709	
15.	257	—	2	—	42	301	
22.	313	—	15	—	48	426	
29.	160	—	—	—	29	185	
February 5.	493	2	18	—	15	621	Fair day included.
12.	180	—	0	—	26	213	
19.	224	—	—	—	79	303	
26.	205	—	3	—	198	336	
March 4.	517	—	10	—	155	682	Fair day included.
11.	219	40	—	—	95	354	
18.	207	—	7	—	201	419	
25.	249	4	4	1	191	445	
April 1.	135	—	2	—	32	169	Fair day included.
8.	309	23	4	—	90	506	
15.	378	—	11	—	65	455	
22.	324	6	9	1	39	379	
29.	267	30	—	—	45	343	
May 6.	608	89	10	2	103	813	Fair day included.
13.	245	—	1	1	43	290	
20.	342	61	3	—	28	434	
27.	256	10	6	—	39	311	
June 3.	430	96	5	—	33	564	Fair day included.
10.	419	21	—	—	81	501	
17.	493	37	3	—	38	571	
24.	321	5	1	—	51	418	
July 1.	241	9	3	—	69	313	Fair day included.
8.	655	13	11	—	105	783	
15.	214	10	3	—	9	236	
22.	335	9	15	1	94	454	
29.	212	—	1	—	74	287	
August 5.	574	5	13	—	75	662	
12.	351	17	3	—	15	386	
19.	209	3	6	—	7	274	
26.	252	10	—	—	10	272	
September 2.	203	3	11	1	35	253	Fair day included.
9.	646	16	—	1	106	769	
16.	208	16	—	—	104	428	
23.	297	—	8	—	40	305	
30.	151	3	3	—	111	268	
October 7.	523	1	7	—	140	671	Fair day included.
14.	283	5	1	—	21	315	
21.	261	—	1	—	35	297	
28.	253	16	—	—	26	295	
November 4.	482	13	—	—	57	552	Fair day included.
11.	356	—	—	—	65	429	
18.	313	7	4	—	58	382	
25.	246	—	1	—	83	329	
December 2.	282	—	5	—	88	375	Fair day included.
9.	510	3	7	—	114	634	
16.	215	10	1	—	36	265	
23.	89	5	3	—	15	113	
30.	97	3	3	—	39	133	

In order to provide as far as possible against the risk of conveying swine fever to any of these shows, Agricultural Shows. and thus disseminating the disease amongst a class of stock that would be largely required for breeding purposes, the usual preliminary inspections were made at the several homesteads from which the exhibits were to be brought. Such inspections were carried out in connection with the 37 shows which were held in Ireland during the year at which swine were exhibited; 3,909 head of swine were inspected at their homesteads, the property of 325 exhibitors; and at the shows themselves a total of 1,157 were again seen and reported upon, as during the previous year. All these swine, both entered and found in-contact, were found free from disease, and no outbreak was subsequently traceable in connection with any of these exhibitions.

So far as can be ascertained from *post-mortem* examination, and the inquiries which have been instituted, it would appear that in 1904 there was a decrease in the number of deaths of swine from ailments arising from improper feeding or improper housing. Whether this result is due to the exercise of greater care by those engaged in swine rearing it is not possible to say definitely; but it is probable that the greater amount of information which has been circulated on such matters, and the pains taken to impress on those who derive their income either wholly or in part from swine rearing the importance of attending carefully to the housing and feeding of swine, are now bearing some fruit.

The leaflet No. 27, issued by the Department on the breeding and feeding of swine, is one which those concerned in this pursuit would do well to consult and act upon. In order to preserve swine in good health it is requisite that they should have suitable housing, good and sufficient food, and be isolated from contact with swine that have recently attended fairs or markets.

Besides the duties performed in connection with swine fever, inquiries were made and assistance rendered to the several local authorities and their officers in connection with glanders or farcy, sheep scab, parasitic mange, anthrax, &c.

During the year an increase of six outbreaks of this disease is recorded, occurring in three additional administrative counties. It has been found necessary to slaughter 31 horses, as compared with 7 in 1903, which were found to be affected, and also 11 which were in-contact. The condition of affairs, therefore, with reference to glanders during 1904 assumed a more serious aspect, and existed over an extended area. In

Glanders.

nearly every instance the outbreaks have been traced to horses imported from Great Britain, and they were of the class known as "cast" by either tramway, bus, or other similar carrying companies. London has supplied the larger number of these outbreaks, and the influx of horses has been due to the electrification of tramways in the environs of that city.

A large number of horses were tested with mallein, and such as did not respond were regarded as non-affected, and were not further interfered with; others which were under the direct personal attention of a Veterinary Officer of the Department were re-tested—a similar course being pursued to that referred to in last year's Report.

With reference to the testing with mallein of the horses referred to in the Report for the year 1902 and mentioned also in the 1903 Report, it may be recorded as a matter of considerable interest that no further case has occurred among the horses so treated in the former year, and they have continued to remain part of their stud, doing their share of work without giving any cause for alarm.

This disease, which was referred to last year as having been introduced by horses brought over to Ireland for military purposes, and which were located in the south-east of Ireland, has not been entirely confined to horses actually on the strength of the army. A further outbreak of the disease occurred among certain officers' horses which were grazing on lands outside military encampments, and which consequently came more directly under civil jurisdiction. Having been made aware that the horses in question might really be regarded as connected with the military authorities, the latter dealt with them by slaughter in the radical manner with which they had already dealt with horses directly under their control. During the year 1904 dealt with in this report no further case occurred. Several additional cases have, however, been recorded since 1st January, 1905.

On referring to the table giving statistics relating to this disease it will be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of administrative counties from which reports have been received; also in the number of outbreaks, as well as in the total number of animals attacked. Where circumstances admitted the local authorities were assisted in their endeavours to cope with this disease by a series of inspections of travelling shows in the same way as during previous years. The total number of these concerns inspected in 1903 was 31, whereas in 1904 the visits had increased to 53. It is only practicable to make four series of inspections per annum. The outcome of this year's inspections was the discovery of one outbreak of parasitic mange, and this was eventually stamped out before the animals belonging to the

show in question were permitted to continue their itinerary. The total number of animals so inspected during the year was 472, as compared with 253 of the preceding twelve months.

RETURN showing the number of Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses attached to Travelling Circuses, Swing Boat, and Hobby Horse Companies which have been inspected during the year 1904 :—

Number of Shows.	No. and Kind of Animals.	Observations.
53	Horses, . . . 307	An Outbreak of Parasitic Mange was discovered amongst the animals attached to one of these Shows, which has been effectively dealt with and the outbreak stamped out.
	Ponies, . . . 72	
	Mules, . . . 13	
	Asses, . . . 30	
	Total, . . . 472	

NOTE.—These Travelling Shows are kept continually under observation, and the animals attached thereto are periodically inspected.

The statistics in reference to this disease show a decrease in the number of animals which died, while the number of outbreaks, and the number of administrative counties in which the cases occurred remain the same as in 1903, namely, four. Comparing the figures with those for Great Britain, and looking for an explanation of the preponderance of the disease in the latter country, it seems reasonable to suggest that the large quantities of material received into Great Britain for manufacturing purposes from foreign countries wherein the disease is well known to exist may to some extent be a possible factor. Furthermore, it may be mentioned that in Great Britain the disease has manifested itself among human beings, and several lives are annually lost through its agency, while from this cause of mortality Ireland is fortunately exempt. Inquiries into the origin of outbreaks in Ireland have elicited no very satisfactory explanation: some of the outbreaks have been attributed to food stuffs, such as oilcakes, and others to imported manures; but these conclusions cannot be accepted as established. In the four outbreaks recorded the existence of the disease was confirmed by microscopic and bacteriological investigation, so that there could be no room for doubt as to the nature of the malady.

The diagram showing statistics connected with this disease has been extended so as to indicate its numerical position during the year, and it will be noticed that very little difference has arisen in the variations, the additional line following very closely in its rise and fall the lines indicating the previous year's monthly figures.

Sheep Scab.

Investigations have been made in various parts of the country by Departmental Inspectors, and the results show that owners of sheep exhibit very great carelessness in connection with matters relating to this disease which so materially affects good sheep farming. This is somewhat surprising when it is considered that the injury to the animals affected and the risk to in-contact sheep mean considerable monetary loss to those who rely on the profits which should accrue from this branch of animal industry. This indifference on the part of sheep owners may to a certain extent be due to the smallness of the lots of sheep belonging to each individual, several of whom having only three or four sheep each, join together and rent the same grazing ground. Some have commonage rights, and there is a mingling of the sheep of several owners on the same stretch of grazing ground; the result being that there is no uniformity of action, no general dipping arrangements, and no systematic method of treatment. Any treatment that is adopted is of a partial character, and may consist of hand-rubbing with some preparation, pouring, or smearing—in fact, any course except that requiring that the animal should be immersed in an efficient dip. It is quite evident that more stringent efforts will have to be taken to effect the eradication of this disease. This being so, it is possible at the present time to foreshadow the report of next year so far as regards sheep scab, by stating that a new Sheep Scab Order, and several communications bearing on the subject have been circulated. It is to be hoped that the local authorities concerned will fall in line with the measures which have been promulgated to rid Ireland of this disease which for such a considerable period has been a source of loss to her flocks.

In concluding this Report, it may be pointed out that so far as can be learned there is no civilised country which is so free from contagious animal diseases as Ireland. Her insular position materially assists in maintaining a clean bill of health when the country has once been freed from such animal diseases as affect the flocks and herds of other countries not so favourably situated. During the period since the year 1878, when the veterinary service was re-organised, foot-and-mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia and rabies have been extirpated; and it has been possible to guard against the re-introduction of these diseases into the country. There are, moreover, reasonable grounds for hoping that at no distant date swine fever will be added to the list of diseases that have been eradicated.

MATT. HEDLEY, F.R.C.V.S.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING TRAVELLING INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH, ON THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

A further shrinkage in the Irish cattle trade was a feature of the year 1904. Fewer animals were conveyed over the Irish railway systems than in the previous year, a circumstance which, with a decrease in the shipments of live stock to Great Britain, indicates that the cattle trade generally did not recover from the set-back it had received after an exceptional period of activity during the year 1902.

Official records of the numbers of animals sold at Irish markets and fairs are seldom available; but the case of the important Ballinasloe Fair held in the month of October last, regarding which information of this character has been obtained, may be cited as fairly representing the state of the cattle trade in Ireland about that period of the year. It will be observed from the table below that the demand for cattle and sheep at this fair was greater than at the October fair of 1903.

The tables relating to markets and fairs which will be found hereunder indicate the position with regard to the supply of animals at places mentioned as compared with that in the previous year, and it is interesting to note the differences according to the district concerned.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1903.	147,604	367,534	66,935	572,233
1904.	225,100	374,082	48,471	647,653
Increase, 1904, ...	77,536	6,248	—	75,430
Decrease, " ...	—	—	8,464	—

BELFAST MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1903.	40,370	20,717	22,517	84,304
1904.	33,491	23,078	21,001	77,570
Increase, 1904, ...	—	2,261	—	—
Decrease, " ...	7,179	—	1,466	6,574

CORK MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1903.	3,323	21,783	24,140	57,380
1904.	3,109	25,996	24,515	59,611
Increase, 1904,	172	1,911	369	1,792

LONDONDERRY MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep and Swine.	Total.
1903.	22,912	13,549	36,461
1904.	20,907	12,515	32,722
Decrease, 1904,	2,705	1,034	3,739

LIMERICK OCTOBER FAIRS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1903.	5,214	465	100	5,816
1904.	5,655	535	322	6,512
Increase, 1904,	441	69	156	666

BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIRS.

YEAR.	Cattle.			Sheep.		
	Exposed for Sale.	Sold.	Unsold.	Exposed for Sale.	Sold.	Unsold.
1903.	12,742	10,109	2,633	26,302	22,783	3,514
1904.	12,188	10,635	1,553	27,063	24,103	2,960
Increase, 1904,	—	426	—	851	1,320	—
Decrease, 1904,	554	—	980	—	—	514

From information kindly afforded by the different railway companies in Ireland the subjoined table has been compiled which, on the whole, indicates that, except as regards horses, a serious falling off has occurred in the number of animals carried over the railways in 1904 as compared with the year 1903.

YEAR.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1903.	82,026	1,547,669	1,200,042	1,196,660	4,024,397
1904.	81,070	1,363,409	1,158,455	1,156,704	3,759,638
Increase, 1904. ...	1,044	—	—	—	—
Decrease, „ ...	—	184,160	41,587	30,956	256,703

These figures must, however, be read subject to the consideration that animals which, in course of journey were carried over different railway systems, are returned separately by each of the companies concerned, and also that certain animals may have been conveyed over the same railway upon more than one occasion.

Many large fairs continue still to be held on the public streets of towns, in places totally unsuited for the purpose. Occupiers of houses along the thoroughfares are frequently obliged to adopt measures of precaution to protect their premises from being damaged by animals upon such occasions; and the animals also receive much ill-treatment, especially in narrow thoroughfares. The representatives of local interests at these places, however, appear to take little, if any, action with the view of preventing such unsatisfactory proceedings.

Many of the railway companies, acting on recommendations from the Department, have continued to improve the accommodation for live stock at various stations along their systems, and in a few instances the plan has been adopted—as suggested by the Department—of providing a series of gates on cattle banks for the purpose of better regulating the loading of animals in cattle trucks.

Few complaints were received during the year as to maltreatment of animals at railway stations, and in this connection it is gratifying to notice that there is an increasing tendency on the part of persons engaged in the loading of animals to use less violence in carrying out this work. This result is largely attributable to the measures taken by the Department's Travelling Inspectors, who so frequently attend

at stations upon such occasions, as well as to the action of the Constabulary throughout the country.

The Travelling Inspectors of the Department have given special attention to the provisions of the Carriage by Railway Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904 in regard to the carriage by railway of cows likely to calve on the journey, or of animals otherwise unfit to be carried on the railways without unnecessary suffering.

Requirements with respect to these matters have been in force since the 31st of March last, but comparatively few instances of failure on the part of the owners of the animals, or of the railway companies, to comply with the provisions have come under notice. Some cases of neglect, however, were reported to the Department, and suitable action was taken thereon.

Consignors of animals, and railway companies, would, however, do well to note carefully the provisions which apply to these matters, and to take such steps as will insure that they shall not be in any way contravened.

The fact of allowing bulls to remain untied (unsecured by head or neck) in railway trucks has frequently been the cause of serious damage to the bulls themselves and to other animals in the same vehicles. Failure to secure bulls in such circumstances is now an offence under the Diseases of Animals Acts. The Department's Inspectors have been active in seeing that the provisions in this respect are carried out, and very few cases of failure to comply with the requirements in this respect now come under notice.

Further provision requiring that railway vehicles used for the carriage of cattle, horses, asses and mules should be fitted with battens or other proper footholds was included in the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904. Before this provision came into operation battens affixed to the floors of the trucks were, no doubt, very generally supplied as a means of securing foothold for animals carried over the various railway systems. In some instances, however, battens were not used in connection with cattle; and reasonable complaints were made to the Department that in the absence of such footholds the cattle slipped in the trucks and injured themselves. Accordingly, the above-mentioned compulsory requirement was made. It was, formerly, permissible in respect of any class of animals conveyed by railway to use litter or other substance as a substitute for battens in the trucks with a view to prevent slipping. Small animals, such as swine and sheep, may still be conveyed in railway vehicles the floors of which are strewn with a proper

quantity of litter, sand or other suitable substance to prevent slipping, but cattle, horses, asses, and mules must now be carried in trucks fitted with battens or other proper footholds.

The recommendation of the Departmental Committee on the Inland Transit of Cattle as to the provision of means for the ventilation and inspection of railway trucks at floor level has now been embodied among the requirements which apply to the construction of railway trucks. A number of the Irish railway companies for some time past voluntarily adopted these measures, the advantages of which are considerable. During long railway journeys animals are liable to get down in the trucks and be trampled upon by their fellows. In such circumstances inlets for fresh air and apertures through which railway servants and others can, without delay and difficulty at stopping places, see the condition of the animals in the vehicles, should prove of material benefit.

On some of the Irish railways, wagons which are at times used for animals are utilised for traffic in dry goods. The railway companies, after consultation with the Department, are making such arrangements as will admit of adequate ventilation and inspection when the trucks are occupied by animals, and will at the same time ensure that goods, when carried in these wagons, shall not be injuriously affected by the weather.

A further recommendation of the Transit Committee referred to, that new cattle trucks should be fitted with roofs and falling doors, has also been given effect to in the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904. In this case also some of the Irish railway companies had already adopted the Committee's recommendation, and, in a number of instances, trucks of this description have been in use for a considerable period on Irish railways. Consignors of cattle generally prefer such vehicles. This is especially noticeable on the occasion of fairs where railway wagons of different descriptions are oftentimes collected together.

As regards sea transit, provision is made in the Department's Order above referred to prohibiting the carriage on vessels of in-calf cows, the calving of which is reasonably probable during the intended voyage or on landing, and of other animals which from any cause cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering. Responsibility for failure to comply with these provisions is cast on the owners, agents, or persons in charge of such animals, as well as on the shipping companies concerned.

Previous to the operation of these requirements, if, upon examination at the ports prior to shipment, animals were found by the Veterinary Inspectors to be free from certain contagious diseases, certificates of health combined with licences for exportation were issued before the embarkation of the animals was permitted. It was, however, considered that owners of animals, and others, might possibly regard these licences for exportation as in a manner relieving them of responsibility as to the fitness or otherwise of the animals presented for shipment, and licences are not now issued by the Veterinary Inspectors, but certificates of health only are granted by them; and without these certificates animals cannot legally be exported to Great Britain. The Inspectors, however, should they notice in the course of their examinations that the condition of any animal is such as would render it in their opinion unfit for shipment, direct the attention of the owner, or person in charge, to the case. During the period between the 31st March, 1904 (the date on which the Order came into force), and the 31st December last, attention was drawn by the Inspectors at the different cattle exporting ports to sixty-three instances in which they considered that certain animals (including cows likely to calve on the voyages) were unfit for shipment. In most of these cases the owners, or persons in charge, withdrew the animals in question from shipment; and in five instances legal proceedings were instituted by the Department for failure to comply with the provisions of the Order. In seventy-one instances minor injuries (as damaged horns of cattle, &c.), were during the period mentioned also brought under the notice of the shippers by the Department's Inspectors at the ports, and in every case treatment was applied before the animals were exported.

As regards in-calf cows, while from time to time animals have been brought forward for shipment exhibiting appearances which would indicate that calving during the intended passage, or on landing, was reasonably probable, there were many instances in which cows exhibited no appearances of the near approach of calving at the time of shipment, although parturition subsequently occurred on the voyage; and there is no doubt that excitement and other conditions incidental to a voyage at sea may very frequently bring about premature calving. It appears that 20,074 cows reported as in various stages of gestation, were shipped from Ireland during the nine months ended 31st December, 1904, and of these animals 253 calved during the voyage to Great Britain, or on landing.

It has often happened that animals after long railway journeys have arrived at the ports at hours which merely allow an interval sufficient for inspection before shipment. While any general enactment prescribing that a definite period of time should elapse after arrival at the port to allow of feeding and rest before the

**Arrival of
Animals at Ports
of Shipment.**

animals are put on board the vessels would lead, it is considered, to serious dislocation of the trade, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon railway companies, and on owners of animals, how desirable it is that in the case of live stock from fairs and from distant stations, every effort should be made to ensure the arrival of the animals at the port of shipment in sufficient time to allow of a period for rest and feeding before they are put on board the steamers.

Several new cattle-carrying vessels have been brought into the cross-channel cattle-carrying trade during the year. In some instances it was found that the provisions of the Department's Order as to ships' fittings had not been duly complied with in respect of some of those vessels; but on the shipping companies concerned being communicated with measures were taken with commendable promptitude in almost every case to rectify the defects.

The lairs at the ports have been kept in a satisfactory condition, and improved accommodation has been provided in some cases.

The shipment of animals intended for exportation was carefully supervised by the Ship Inspection Staff, who, with the view of preventing cruelty, paid special attention to the mode of treatment to which animals were subjected when being put on board, and to the manner in which they were penned on the ships.

At some of the ports, owing to increased sailings of cattle-carrying vessels, it was found necessary to augment the staff of Ship Inspectors. At the larger ports all the members of this staff who do not belong to police forces (who wear their own uniforms) have now been provided with a special uniform by the Department. The public have thus a ready means of recognising these officials in case it is desired to bring under their notice any particular matter in connection with the animals that are being shipped.

The cleansing and disinfection regulations of the Department applicable to railway trucks, pens at or about railway stations, lairage at ports, and ships' pens and fittings, &c., have been, on the whole, well carried out during the year. In some instances, however, reports were forwarded by the Inspectors as to the non-compliance with these provisions, and suitable notice was taken by the Department with regard to each matter complained of.

The inspections of animals by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Department before shipment from this country have been zealously carried out during the year 1904. A total of 2,050,913 cattle, sheep and swine, besides goats and other animals exported to Great Britain and to the Isle of Man, were examined by these officers, and 61,042 certificates of health were issued in connection therewith. There were 639 cattle, 33,303 sheep, and 24 swine imported into Ireland during the year, all of which were inspected by these officers before being permitted to leave the ships on which they arrived at the ports. It is satisfactory to note that in very few instances did any case of disease come under notice of the Veterinary Inspectors during the year. The Veterinary Inspectors also efficiently discharged their duties as officers of the Department having local charge at the several ports under the Veterinary Branch of the Department.

There was a decrease in the numbers of live stock inspected before shipment by aid of electric light at the ports as compared with the year 1903. Particulars of these inspections are afforded in the table below.

**Electric Light
Inspection at
Ports.**

ANIMALS INSPECTED BY AID OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1903,	134,602	43,465	86,807	263,874
1904,	127,069	37,245	86,270	250,584
Decrease, 1904, ...	7,543	11,220	537	19,300

The table hereunder shows the total number of animals exported to Great Britain, and also the number and class of animals killed or seriously injured, during the voyages between Ireland and Great Britain, as reported by the shipping companies, during the years 1903 and 1904.

Casualties at Sea.

[TABLE.

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep	Swine.	Total.
1903,	897,645	825,679	603,920	2,327,244
1904,	772,963	739,356	595,080	2,107,399
Decrease, 1904, ...	125,382	86,413	64,840	276,535

ANIMALS KILLED OR INJURED DURING TRANSIT.

YEAR.	Killed.			Seriously Injured.			Total Killed and Injured.
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	
1903,	226	135	278	192	37	186	1,643
1904,	131	89	251	132	10	128	739

D. S. PRENTICE, M.R.C.V.S.

LIST OF ORDERS.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

Date	Title or Subject of Order.
1878. 15th November...	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Castlebar, Newport, and Westport into an United District for purposes of Inspection.
4th December...	Do. do. do. Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobercurry Poor Law Unions.
5th " "	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobercurry Poor Law Unions.
1885. 19th April. ...	The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1885.
17th December...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1885.
1886. 22nd September	Rosslare Port Inspection Order.
1888. 12th October, ...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1888.
1889. 24th February, ...	The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1889.
2nd March, ...	The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1889.
29th July, ...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1889.
1900. 16th October, ...	The Oattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Sheep-Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1900.
1901. 3rd April, ...	The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th November,	The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th December,	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901.
1902. 20th May, ...	Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902.
1903. 22nd December,	The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903.
1904. 1st March, ...	The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904.
2nd May, ...	Epizootic Lymphangitis (Ireland) Order of 1904.
29th November,	The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, No. 2.
30th " ...	The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903 Amendment Order.

CIRCULARS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL IN-
STRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

No. 542/04.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF INSPECTORS OF
LOCAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB.

As there appears to be a considerable diversity of procedure among Local Inspectors in Ireland in dealing with reported outbreaks of Sheep Scab, and as it is very important that there should be a closer approach to uniformity of action in this respect, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to draw attention to the following points, to which due regard should be paid when outbreaks of suspected Sheep Scab come in any way under the notice of Local Inspectors:—

Diagnosis.

1. Owing to the serious consequences to owners if sheep are certified to be affected with Sheep Scab, it is essential that all care should be exercised to avoid errors of diagnosis. A full and satisfactory examination of the animals concerned should, therefore, be made before a decision as to the existence or non-existence of the disease is come to in any instance. If, however, after such examination the Inspector finds difficulty in forming a positive opinion as to whether Sheep Scab is or is not present, the preferable course will be to restrict the animals as "suspected" pending further investigation.

Isolation and Detention.

2. Special care should be taken to secure, as far as may be practicable, the isolation of the affected sheep from those not affected; and also to restrict the movement not only of the affected or suspected sheep, but also of those which have been in the same field, yard, shed, or other like place with affected or suspected sheep, by the service, on the owner or person in charge of the sheep, of the Detention Notice prescribed by Article 3 of the Sheep Scab (Ireland) Order of 1900, and the First Schedule of that Order.

In filling up this Detention Notice it is very important that the name and address of the owner or person in charge of the sheep should be correctly stated, and that the fields or other places in which the sheep are to be kept should be clearly and accurately defined, so that there may be no misapprehension as to the limits of the area of detention. Neglect to observe these requisite formalities might lead to the complete failure of legal proceedings for wilful infringements of the provisions of the Detention Notice as regards movement.

Special Movement.

3. Should it at any time be found necessary to arrange for the movement of sheep from a place of detention to some other place of detention for some special purpose, such as isolation or feeding, the movement

should be effected under suitable supervision with the greatest expedition and by the shortest route. Any affected or suspected sheep so moved should be conveyed in a suitable vehicle, which should afterwards be disinfected to the Inspector's satisfaction, in accordance with the provisions to that effect.

Treatment.

4. In all necessary cases the Inspector should not hesitate to exercise the power conferred on him by Article 4 of the Sheep Scab (Ireland) Order of 1900, of serving written notice on the owner or person in charge of the restricted sheep requiring such sheep to be treated in the Inspector's presence and to his satisfaction with some suitable dipping. The dipping to be repeated not earlier than ten and not later than fourteen days after the first dipping in order to destroy the parasites that may have been hatched in the meantime. If any doubt then exists as to the effect of these operations, a third dipping, after a similar interval, should be resorted to.

Disinfection.

5. The Sheep Scab Order (Article 5) contains very specific provisions for cleansing and disinfection which should be carried out to the fullest practicable extent. If the owner or occupier of the place fails to comply with the requirements in this behalf, it is competent for the Local Authority to have the work performed and to recover summarily from the owner or occupier the expenses incurred. Every care should be taken to see that all tufts of wool found lying about wherever diseased sheep have been are collected and burnt, and that all pens, hurdles, gateposts, stumps of trees and other things against which the affected sheep may have rubbed themselves are, as far as possible, thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

Seizure of Sheep at Markets or Fairs.

6. Sheep affected with Scab that are found at any market or fair should either be moved to the nearest slaughter-house to be slaughtered at the request of the owner, under the supervision of the Inspector, or be removed to some convenient and isolated place and there detained, notice being duly served in the manner mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Memorandum.

The movement should be effected in a proper vehicle, which should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as soon as practical after the completion of the movement, and before such vehicle is again used.

Enquiry into Origin of Outbreak.

7. In every instance where Scab is found to exist the Inspector should make full enquiry with a view to ascertain the probable origin of the outbreak. Every effort should be made to trace all sheep that had been in contact with the diseased sheep, and such sheep, if within the Inspector's district, should be examined by him, and wherever necessary their movement should be restricted by service of Detention Notices. If such sheep are in another district the particulars should be at once communicated to the inspector for that other district, in order that he may take whatever action the circumstances may demand. The result of the enquiries should be duly reported to the Local Authority and to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Decrease in Number of Detained Sheep.

8. The Inspector should impress upon owners or persons in charge that any decrease in the number of sheep in a place of detention, through death, or any other cause, should be promptly notified to the Police.

Withdrawal of Detention Notice.

9. No Detention Notice, served under the Sheep Scab Order, should be withdrawn until the Inspector has satisfied himself, by due examination, that the sheep in the place of detention, specified in the Notice, are free from Sheep Scab, and that disinfection for the disease has been carried out in the manner prescribed.

Prevention of Sheep Scab.

10. It would be well if Inspectors in the course of their visits took the opportunity of strongly urging on sheep owners the importance of taking precautions to guard against the introduction of the disease into their farms. Fences should be maintained in good order. Newly purchased sheep should not be allowed to mix with other sheep on the place until careful observation has shown that they are free from disease. The sheep should, moreover, be properly dipped. A similar course should be adopted as regards unsold sheep brought back from a market or fair before they are again put with other sheep on the farm.

Movement Regulations.

11. The Sheep Scab Order enables Local Authorities, with the view of preventing the introduction or spread of Sheep Scab to make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement of sheep either into or within their districts; and in cases where an Inspector considers that these powers could be exercised with advantage, it would be desirable that he should bring the matter under the special notice of the Local Authority, and suggest the kind of regulation that, in his opinion, would be best suited to the particular circumstances.

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

(Veterinary Branch, Castle-street), Dublin,
February, 1904.

NOTE.—The foregoing memorandum was superseded in April, 1905, by a revised memorandum issued in connection with the Sheep Scab (Ireland) Order of 1905.

CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN IRELAND.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
DUBLIN, 16th April, 1904.

No. 1583/04.

(VETERINARY BRANCH).

SWINE-FEVER.

SIR,—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland request that you will be so good as to bring the following statement before your Local Authority at an early date, for their consideration.

At the close of 1903 rather more than ten years had elapsed from the first enforcement of the Statute under which the Central Authority in Ireland—at that time the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council—was empowered to deal actively with Swine Fever, and, from the table immediately subjoined, it will be observed how very marked, notwithstanding occasional fluctuations, has been the decline in the number of outbreaks recorded from year to year since the commencement of that period:—

Period.				Number of Outbreaks confirmed.
November and December, 1893,	..	..		310
Year ended 31st December, 1894,	..	..		7,619
Do., do., 1895,	..	..		3,045
Do., do., 1896,	..	..		723
Do., do., 1897,	..	..		421
Do., do., 1898,	..	..		319
Do., do., 1899,	..	..		321
Do., do., 1900,	..	..		233
Do., do., 1901,	..	..		220
Do., do., 1902,	..	..		166
Do., do., 1903,	..	..		175

As will readily be understood, so noteworthy a diminution in the volume of outbreaks as is shown by a comparison between the earlier and later years in the above table has not been brought about without much varied and persistent effort, and it may therefore be convenient if a summary of the methods developed up to the present in dealing with the disease in Ireland is here given.

Throughout the period under review the main lines of action in striving to eradicate Swine Fever have been:—

- The slaughter (with compensation to Owners if such slaughter is carried out by direction of the Central Authority) of herds in which outbreaks have occurred.
- The thorough cleansing and disinfection—at the expense of the Central Authority—of places on which disease has been proved to exist.
- The maintenance for a substantial period of restrictions on all swine apart from those on the place of outbreak that are suspected of having come within the range of infection.

More recently, however, the modes of operation thus outlined have been supplemented by:—

(d) The issue of an Order entitled the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901, containing provisions enabling Local Authorities to secure the regular cleansing and disinfection of all:—

(i) Swine lairs.

(ii) Premises, vehicles, crates, etc., used by pig-dealers in connection with their business of swine-dealing.

(iii) Vehicles, crates, etc., used by persons who carry swine for hire upon highways or thoroughfares.

(Much importance is attached to this Order, but there is reason to fear that some Local Authorities have not yet given as full attention as is to be desired to the question of its enforcement, and the matter is, therefore, one to which the Department propose to revert in a further Circular when certain enquiries now in progress have been completed.)

(e) The service, through the Police, on swine owners in the remote country districts, of notices and leaflets in regard to Swine Fever.

(f) House to house inspections of swine in localities where outbreaks newly appear; and

(g) The issue of an Order, entitled the Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903, which came into operation on 1st February last, and which imposes special regulations in connection with the movement of swine to and from the Dublin Market.

From what has already been stated it will be inferred that the scheme of operations outlined above did not come into being fully grown, but was evolved somewhat gradually, and the Department are advised that a stage has now been reached when a further addition to the existing methods of combating the disease in Ireland may advantageously be considered.

Experience, both in this country and in Great Britain, has constantly tended to show that one of the chief causes of the dissemination of Swine Fever is the movement of swine carrying infection with them from localities in which the germs of the disease have been allowed to spread—owing to the reprehensible action of some swine-owners in failing to notify outbreaks among their stock—to other localities previously uninfected; and it follows that any measures tending to place obstacles in the way of such movements are likely to be of material help in arresting the propagation of the malady.

Impressed by this view of the matter the Local Authorities in Great Britain have almost all adopted regulations controlling or regulating the admission into their respective districts of swine from other districts. The ruling principle of such regulations is that a licence issued on behalf of the Local Authority is necessary before swine can be brought in the district of the Local Authority from any outside district. A satisfactory declaration from the person from whose premises the swine are sought to be moved is also requisite before the application for a Licence can be entertained, and the Licence, when granted, imposes specific conditions as to isolation and detention of the swine for a given period after arrival at their destination. Suitable modifications of these requirements are introduced where the place to which the swine are to be moved is a fair or market, bacon factory or slaughterhouse.

Having been in operation for some little time now in Great Britain, the system of local protective regulations above described is there regarded as a valuable adjunct to the other measures taken for limiting the spread of Swine Fever, and there seems no reason to suppose that a similar addition to previously existing methods of dealing with the disease might not prove equally beneficial in Ireland.

There are, moreover, apart from the foregoing consideration, strong reasons for desiring that the Local Authorities in Ireland should in such

a matter not be behindhand in adopting a line of action which has been shown by experience elsewhere to be advantageous. The profits of swine-keeping in this country are, in existing circumstances, largely dependent on ready access to the British markets; a point which will be fairly evident when it is remembered that the Irish pig exports to Great Britain number on an average over half a million per annum; and it can readily be understood to what a serious degree any stoppage or restriction of this important traffic might tend to depress the prices of swine throughout Ireland, with consequent loss to farmers and others engaged in pig-keeping.

The danger of such a contingency is not, it should be realized, by any means remote. The Department are, in fact, aware that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, as the Central Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Great Britain, have recently considered whether it might not be necessary for them, as a further means of protection against the introduction of Swine Fever, to issue an Order more closely regulating the admission into that country of swine from Ireland. The Department have, as far as possible, sought to deprecate the adoption of any general measure of this kind, and they understand that the Board have decided to allow the matter to stand over for the present. But it is also understood that one of the considerations that might operate to bring the question forward again in an acute form would be if it became apparent that, through inaction on the part of the Irish Local Authorities, the precautions against the spread of disease in this country remained less complete than those in Great Britain.

The Department trust, therefore, that your Local Authority, having regard to the different reasons above set forth, will consider the advisability of co-operating in the manner desired, by adopting, if they have not already done so, swine movement regulations for their district on somewhat similar lines to these now so generally enforced by the Local Authorities in Great Britain. The powers on which the Local Authority could act in so doing are, as was pointed out in a former circular, No. 580/03, issued in May of last year, those conferred by Article 11 (1) of the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900 which provides that—

“A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of Swine Fever into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland.”

For the convenience of the Local Authority in considering the matter, the Department have attached to this communication (*vide* Appendix), a draft Form of Regulations which the Local Authority may, perhaps, deem suitable for their purpose.

It will be observed that this draft contemplates that such additional Officers as may be necessary shall be appointed for the working of the Regulations, and it would be well, therefore, in the event of a decision by the Local Authority to put such Regulations in force, that before printing the Regulations, the names of the additional Officers proposed to be appointed in connection therewith, and their intended rates of remuneration, should be submitted to the Department for approval.

Copies of any Regulations made should, when finally printed, be forwarded to every Railway Company having a Railway Station within the District of the Local Authority, and also to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Kildare-street, Dublin; and it would furthermore be an advantage if the Regulations were advertised in a newspaper circulating in the said District.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

The Secretary,
County Council.

APPENDIX.

SUGGESTED FORM of MOVEMENT REGULATIONS for Local Authorities under the Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900.

(Name of Local Authority.)

1. Swine shall not, except as herein provided, be moved into the district of the above-named Local Authority from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

2. Swine may be moved from premises outside the district of the above-named Local Authority to premises in the district, if accompanied by a Licence permitting such movement, granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority or other person authorised by the Local Authority to issue such Licences.

3. Before a Licence is granted by an Inspector or other authorised person under the preceding regulation the Owner of the swine, or his Agent authorised for this purpose, shall sign and deliver to him a Declaration to the effect:—

- (a) That he is the owner of [or the Agent authorised for this purpose by the Owner of] the swine;
- (b) That the swine has been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a period of at least twenty-eight days immediately before the date of the Declaration [and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period, whether for breeding purposes or otherwise];
- (c) That to the best of his knowledge and belief the swine are not affected with Swine-Fever, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of Swine-Fever; and
- (d) That the swine are not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place, and that the movement of the swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, given under any Order of the Department.

4. The Inspector or other authorised person will retain the Declaration, and before granting a Licence thereon will, so far as is practicable, satisfy himself as to the correctness of the statements contained therein.

5. The Licence shall be in force for not more than four days, inclusive of the day of issue, and will specify the name and address of the person to whom the Licence is granted, the number and description of the swine to be moved, and the name or description of the place from which, and the place and premises to which, the swine are to be moved.

6. The movement of swine under the preceding Regulations is subject to the condition that after arrival at the place of destination specified in the Licence, if situate in the district of the above-named Local Authority, they shall for a period of twenty-eight days be detained at such place of destination, but this condition does not apply where the place of destination is a Market, Fair, Sale-yard, or Exhibition.

7. Swine moved with a Licence under these Regulations to a Market, Fair, Sale-yard, or Exhibition in the district of the above-named Local Authority, afterwards shall not be moved therefrom to another place within the said district except upon a Licence to be granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority or other person authorised by the Local Authority to issue such Licences, containing the following information :—

- (a) The name and address of the Owner of the swine and the number and description thereof;
- (b) The name and description of the premises to which such swine are to be removed.

Swine moved under this Regulation shall be taken direct to the premises named in the Licence, and there kept for a period of at least twenty-eight days (unless slaughtered on the said premises within that period), and during that time be, as far as practicable, isolated and kept separate from other swine.

8. Swine may be moved from premises outside the district of the above-named Local Authority direct to a Bacon Factory or Slaughter-house in the district if accompanied by a Movement Licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority, or other person authorised by the Local Authority to issue such Licences, and subject to the following conditions, namely :—

No declaration is required for this licence.

- (a) The swine shall be moved by railway, and without being untrucked within the district, to such railway station as is specified in the Licence;
- (b) The swine shall, while being moved from such railway station along, over, or across any highway or thoroughfare to the Bacon Factory or Slaughter-house specified in the Licence, be confined in a van or float;
- (c) The Licence shall be in force for not more than four days, inclusive of the day of issue, and shall specify the name and address of the person to whom it is granted, the number of swine that may be moved thereunder, and the name or description of the railway station in the district, and of the Bacon Factory or Slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved; and
- (d) The swine shall, after their arrival at the Bacon Factory or Slaughter-house, be there detained until they are slaughtered.

9. In these Regulations "Bacon Factory" means premises in which the business of a curer of bacon is carried on, and "Slaughter-house" means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered.

10. Swine, while being moved under a Licence, shall, so far as practicable, be kept separate from all other swine, and shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in the Licence, and not elsewhere.

11. Every Licence granted under these Regulations must, after movement of the swine referred to in such Licence, be delivered up with all practicable speed by the Licensee or person in charge of the swine to the nearest resident person authorised to receive such expired Licence.

12. These regulations do not authorise movement of the swine in a Swine-Fever Infected Place or of swine the movement of which is prohibited by notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland given under any Order of the Department.

This Regulation (13) should be omitted if there is no County Borough within the District of the Local Authority.

13. These Regulations shall not affect the movement of swine to premises in the district of the above-named Local Authority from premises in the County Borough of , if and so long as identical Regulations are for the time being in force in such County Borough.

14. These Regulations shall not affect—

(a) Swine whose movement is otherwise permitted and which are brought to a Port within the district of the Local Authority for the purpose of being exported;

(b) Swine whose movement is regulated by the provisions of any special Order of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland in relation to Swine-Fever.

15. For the purposes of these Regulations swine shall not be deemed to be moved into the district of the above-named Local Authority in any case where they are moved through the district by railway from a place outside the district to another place outside the district without unnecessary delay, and without the swine being untrucked or re-loaded within the district.

16. The following persons have been authorised by the Local Authority to issue Licences under these Regulations, and to receive Licences delivered up after movement of the swine referred to in such Licences:—

Name.	Address.

17. An Inspector of the Local Authority or other person authorised to grant Licences under these Regulations, may, if he thinks fit, withhold a Licence in any case where the movement of the swine proposed to be moved would be in his judgment inexpedient or improper.

18. A Movement Licence granted under these Regulations shall not be available if granted by the Owner of the pig to be moved, or by his Agent, or by the Owner or Consignee or other person selling the pig or exposing the pig for sale, or by the Purchaser thereof, or by his Agent, or by the Auctioneer or other person conducting the public or private sale at which the pig is exposed, or by the Occupier of the farm or Premises or Bacon Factory or Slaughter-house from or to which the pig is to be moved, or by any individual member of the Executive Committee or any Sub-Committee of the Local Authority.

19. These Regulations shall come into operation on the day one thousand nine hundred and

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Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1904, showing the Ports of Debarcation,	33	98
Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1904, showing the Ports of Embarkation,	34	98
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TABLE I.—EXPENDITURE in connection with SWINE FEVER and RABIES during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

—	Compen- sation.	Salaries.	Travelling.	Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses.	Gross Expendi- ture.	Deduct Amount realised by Sale of Carcasses.	Net Expendi- ture.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Swine Fever, .	8,025 3 1	7,706 11 0	3,752 13 9	1,379 11 4	20,862 19 2	1,702 3 6	19,160 15 6
Rabies, . . .	—	—	0 17 6	5 9 3	6 6 9	—	6 6 9
Total, . . .	8,025 3 1	7,706 11 0	3,753 11 5	1,385 0 7	20,869 5 11	1,702 3 6	19,167 2 6

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE of Local Authorities (County Orders passed thereunder,

DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	EXPENDITURE.		
	Compensation to Owners of Animals slaughtered.		
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, or as having been in contact with diseased Animals.	Total.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.			
County Borough of Dublin, ...	£ s. d. *15 0 0	—	£ s. d. 15 0 0
County Carlow, ...	—	—	—
“ Dublin, ...	—	—	—
“ Kildare, ...	—	—	—
“ Kilkenny, ...	—	—	—
King's County, ...	—	—	—
County Longford, ...	—	—	—
“ Louth, ...	—	—	—
“ Meath, ...	—	—	—
Queen's County, ...	—	—	—
County Westmeath, ...	—	—	—
“ Wexford, ...	—	—	—
“ Wicklow, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.			
County Borough of Cork, ...	*278 10 0	*385 0 0	663 10 0
“ “ Limerick, ...	—	—	—
“ “ Waterford, ...	—	—	—
County Clare, ...	—	—	—
“ Cork, ...	—	—	—
“ Kerry, ...	—	—	—
“ Limerick, ...	—	—	—
“ Tipperary (N. Riding), ...	—	*15 0 0	15 0 0
“ “ (S. Riding), ...	—	—	—
“ Waterford, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.			
County Borough of Belfast, ...	*1 10 0	—	1 10 0
“ “ Londonderry, ...	—	—	—
County Antrim, ...	—	—	—
“ Armagh, ...	—	—	—
“ Cavan, ...	—	—	—
“ Donegal, ...	*34 10 0	*20 0 0	54 10 0
“ Down, ...	*61 0 0	—	61 0 0
“ Fermanagh, ...	—	—	—
“ Londonderry, ...	*8 0 0	—	8 0 0
“ Monaghan, ...	—	—	—
“ Tyrone, ...	*22 10 0	—	22 10 0
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			
County Galway, ...	—	—	—
“ Leitrim, ...	—	—	—
“ Mayo, ...	—	—	—
“ Roscommon, ...	—	—	—
“ Sligo, ...	—	—	—
Total, ...	421 0 0	420 0 0	841 0 0

In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for horses slaughtered on account of Glanders.

† In this case the amount entered represents compensation paid for a cow slaughtered on account of Rabies.

Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the during the Year 1904.

EXPENDITURE.			Amount repaid during the year ended 31st December, 1904, to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.	DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
382 15 3	12 4 5	410 19 8	206 1 4	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
152 4 0	—	152 4 0	76 2 0	County Borough of Dublin.
480 19 4	10 2 0	491 1 4	239 8 5	County Carlow.
275 4 4	—	275 4 4	137 12 2	" Dublin.
382 15 0	—	382 15 6	322 6 8	" Kildare.
133 12 0	0 1 6	133 13 6	94 6 0	" Kilkenny.
156 0 0	—	156 0 0	79 15 0	King's County.
159 12 0	1 3 2	160 15 2	80 7 7	County Longford.
309 10 8	1 3 0	370 19 8	180 9 10	" Louth.
108 3 0	—	108 3 0	84 1 0	" Meath.
172 1 9	—	172 1 9	87 12 1	Queen's County.
303 13 8	22 3 0	391 1 8	193 9 4	County Westmeath.
293 15 0	0 5 0	294 0 0	164 19 4	" Wexford.
				" Wicklow.
				PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
104 0 0	331 18 3	1,209 8 3	692 19 9	County Borough of Cork.
22 0 0	—	22 0 0	25 0 0	" " Limerick.
43 8 10	—	43 8 10	51 12 8	" " Waterford.
305 17 0	—	305 17 0	102 18 6	County Clare.
1,315 5 4	46 12 3	1,391 18 7	1,391 12 2	" Cork.
692 6 4	11 11 6	743 17 10	735 17 2	" Kerry.
829 16 0	—	874 16 0	613 9 8	" Limerick.
110 0 8	—	110 9 8	—	" Tipperary (N. Riding).
373 14 4	—	363 14 4	—	" " (S. Riding).
392 8 2	10 3 6	402 11 8	255 8 7	" Waterford.
				PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
390 0 0	25 7 3	395 17 3	168 1 6	County Borough of Belfast.
50 0 0	0 1 6	50 1 6	15 0 0	" " Londonderry.
102 8 7	—	102 8 7	183 3 11	County Antrim.
125 5 2	—	125 5 2	—	" Armagh.
360 1 4	—	360 1 4	130 0 7	" Cavan.
333 9 1	3 5 0	391 4 7	80 11 0	" Donegal.
318 9 0	12 1 6	389 10 6	128 6 8	" Down.
96 8 0	—	93 8 0	46 14 0	" Fermanagh.
214 8 0	—	222 8 0	108 13 3	" Londonderry.
255 0 0	—	255 0 0	213 2 6	" Monaghan.
141 1 3	5 12 6	109 3 8	85 15 0	" Tyrone.
				PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
590 0 0	3 7 2	593 7 2	530 0 0	County Galway.
176 12 10	—	176 12 10	90 8 8	" Leitrim.
441 0 0	10 10 6	451 10 0	—	" Mayo.
390 0 0	—	390 0 0	300 0 0	" Roscommon.
243 16 0	7 15 6	251 11 6	121 7 1	" Sligo.
11,668 2 5	608 9 11	13,070 12 4	7,698 14 6	Total.

† The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1904 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1904, inclusive.

YEARS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1881, ...	3,956,596	3,296,186	1,095,830	265,078	674,746	187,143
1882, ...	3,987,211	3,071,756	1,430,128	263,272	565,925	187,782
1883, ...	4,096,933	3,219,311	1,348,364	263,146	561,427	189,700
1884, ...	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	562,429	191,329
1885, ...	4,228,951	3,475,056	1,269,092	264,487	576,420	197,170
1886, ...	4,183,924	3,360,043	1,263,142	268,170	578,299	196,285
1887, ...	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	587,234	199,422
1888, ...	4,000,195	3,621,639	1,397,825	295,678	595,368	203,122
1889, ...	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,390,670	303,933	604,102	204,236
1890, ...	4,240,310	4,323,395	1,570,308	327,144	614,884	213,025
1891, ...	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	621,479	216,293
1892, ...	4,531,125	4,897,777	1,113,472	332,726	635,213	217,600
1893, ...	4,464,057	4,421,455	1,162,417	323,173	642,129	218,739
1894, ...	4,391,839	4,105,130	1,332,324	318,907	659,530	224,512
1895, ...	4,353,693	3,912,440	1,338,464	304,520	660,147	224,096
1896, ...	4,408,128	4,080,711	1,404,586	305,446	669,175	230,721
1897, ...	4,464,874	4,157,906	1,327,450	299,088	689,485	220,223
1898, ...	4,496,949	4,287,531	1,253,012	296,437	690,390	231,420
1899, ...	4,507,457	4,364,507	1,363,310	303,309	610,415	237,177
1900, ...	4,608,550	4,386,876	1,268,521	303,078	597,656	242,267
1901, ...	4,673,823	4,378,750	1,219,135	312,409	608,708	238,990
1902, ...	4,782,321	4,215,885	1,327,610	308,664	600,162	242,862
1903, ...	4,664,112	3,944,004	1,323,516	299,120	626,541	243,241
1904, ...	4,676,718	3,827,919	1,315,126	290,222	624,861	244,145

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1904, inclusive.

(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

YEAR.	Dogs.	YEAR	Dogs.
1881, ...	323,212	1893, ...	399,737
1882, ...	317,896	1894, ...	414,837
1883, ...	325,078	1895, ...	419,795
1884, ...	339,672	1896, ...	423,234
1885, ...	351,310	1897, ...	423,140
1886, ...	351,644	1898, ...	408,070
1887, ...	358,070	1899, ...	404,740
1888, ...	360,332	1900, ...	407,700
1889, ...	375,901	1901, ...	422,750
1890, ...	384,097	1902, ...	432,900
1891, ...	394,677	1903, ...	448,760
1892, ...	394,843	1904, ...	455,840

DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia was reported, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878, the year in which the Cattle Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, came into force, to the year 1904, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle.			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.		
1878, ...	20	1,355	2,765	2,612	143	—	—
1879, ...	29	946	2,031	1,945	86	—	—
1880, ...	21	759	1,541	1,500	41	—	—
1881, ...	22	703	1,890	1,821	37	45	—
1882, ...	17	634	1,356	1,328	28	22	—
1883, ...	15	488	1,291	1,234	25	69	—
1884, ...	9	460	1,194	1,183	11	13	—
1885, ...	10	380	1,246	1,229	17	29	—
1886, ...	4	343	1,050	1,041	9	101	—
1887, ...	6	240	819	805	14	364	—
1888,* ...	3	181	1,105	1,097	8	2,122	—
1889, ...	4	108	438	430	8	911	—
1890,† ...	4	95	592	590	2	2,115	11
1891, ...	10	133	536	522	14	3,061	92
1892, ...	6	85	459	454	5	4,039	217
1893, ...	—	—	—	—	—	35	167
1894, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
1895, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1896, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897, ...	—	—	—	—	—	144	2
1898-1904, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order, requiring Local Authorities to slaughter all cattle in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, as well as the affected cattle, came into force in March, 1888.

† The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act came into force in Ireland on 1st September, 1890. This Act enables the Central Authority to slaughter cattle on account of Pleuro-Pneumonia and to pay compensation to the owners out of money voted by Parliament.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which Foot and Mouth Disease was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1879 to 1904, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1879,	1	1	64
1880,	—	—	—
1881,	—	—	—
1882,	—	—	—
1883,	20	3,510	114,000
1884,	12	31	1,139
1885 to 1904,	—	—	—

SWINE FEVER.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SWINE FEVER was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Swine returned as Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from the year 1880, in which year Swine Fever was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, to the 1st of November, 1893, when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, came into operation, by which the Central Authority* was empowered to slaughter Swine and to pay compensation to the Owners out of moneys provided by Parliament.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED SWINE.					Remaining Diseased at the end of each year.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected but not found to be diseased.
			Remaining Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.			
1880,	15	81	—	300	60	209	48	3	—	—
1881,	15	48	3	171	16	120	38	—	—	—
1882,	15	89	—	287	14	207	66	—	—	—
1883,	23	419	—	1,108	62	392	228	16	—	—
1884,	22	235	16	564	19	403	150	8	—	—
1885,	26	423	8	1,271	159	840	254	26	—	—
1886,	23	495	26	1,630	351	979	311	16	—	—
1887,	22	506	15	1,963	527	1,165	209	7	—	—
1888,	24	392	7	1,315	405	721	184	12	—	—
1889,	22	373	12	761	245	419	108	1	—	—
1890,	22	365	1	1,014	438	417	157	3	—	—
1891,	18	278	3	870	604	354	100	0	—	—
1892,	23	327	6	466	139	226	100	1	—	—
1893 (10 months ended 31st Oct.)†	25	196	1	414	95	226	94	—	7	—

* The Central Authority, viz., the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to 1st April, 1900, and then that date the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

† The figures quoted for 1893 are for the first ten months only. The figures relating to the last two months of 1893 and to each subsequent year will be found in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of confirmed Outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland, Number of Swine which Died, and Number of Swine Slaughtered by order of the Central Authority* in Ireland, as Diseased or Exposed to Infection, in each Year from the 1st November, 1893,† to the Year ended 31st December, 1904, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Number of Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
November and December, 1893,†	310	183	759	393	34
Year ended 31st December, 1894,	7,619	3,006	23,317	7,745	1,879
Do., do., 1895,	3,045	1,674	4,391	1,912	1,377
Do., do., 1896,	723	595	1,648	2,911	1,426
Do., do., 1897,	421	447	930	3,302	616
Do., do., 1898,	319	361	639	3,341	461
Do., do., 1899,	321	387	1,145	4,718	406
Do., do., 1900,	233	330	980	2,733	273
Do., do., 1901,	220	347	978	3,063	233
Do., do., 1902,	166	509	774	2,433	209
Do., do., 1903,	175	255	824	3,567	292
Do., do., 1904,	181	301	630	3,429	491
Total,	12,733	8,153	42,515	39,447	8,121

* The Central Authority, viz., the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to 1st April, 1900, and from that date the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

† The figures quoted for 1893 are for the last two months only. For the figures relating to the first ten months of 1893 and to previous years, see Table 7.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland during each month from November, 1893, to December, 1904, inclusive.

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1893 (3 months), ...											34	276	310
1894,	287	353	524	565	596	839	989	778	702	735	519	782	7,619
1895,	430	378	407	294	263	379	361	302	125	79	47	50	3,045
1896,	49	112	107	87	83	70	51	65	40	24	20	18	723
1897,	44	42	44	42	44	46	63	35	18	15	13	15	421
1898,	26	18	35	29	36	30	41	35	23	9	11	17	319
1899,	22	21	35	31	23	52	61	35	13	11	10	7	321
1900,	7	10	25	17	37	26	28	16	24	15	8	20	233
1901,	17	20	22	19	21	26	25	37	10	7	9	7	220
1902,	16	0	18	13	16	20	19	23	9	5	8	5	166
1903,	3	4	9	13	15	24	40	27	14	8	10	8	175
1904,	9	11	11	9	14	31	51	28	13	-	1	3	181

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported during the year 1904, with the Number of Swine reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Swine Fever was found to exist.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as reported but found free from Swine Fever.
LEINSTER,	7	45	65	245	1,212	20
MUNSTER,	5	111	199	301	2,018	112
ULSTER,	6	22	34	23	195	25
CONNAUGHT,	2	2	3	1	4	5
Total for Ireland, ...	20	181	301	630	3,429	62
Districts of Local Authorities.						
LEINSTER:						
County Borough of Dublin,		27	32	184	951	16
" Carlow,		—	—	—	—	—
" Dublin,		6	12	42	175	4
" Kildare,		1	2	3	7	—
" Kilkenny,		1	1	—	3	1
" Longford,		—	—	—	—	1
" Meath,		1	2	2	2	13
Queen's County,		—	—	—	—	—
County Wexford,		3	5	6	40	9
" Wicklow,		7	11	8	34	21
MUNSTER:						
County Clare,		5	7	6	39	23
" Cork,		35	58	74	506	28
" Kerry,		29	47	108	671	24
" Limerick,		41	84	173	797	17
" Tipperary (North Riding),		—	—	—	—	—
" Tipperary (South Riding),		1	3	—	5	—
ULSTER:						
County Borough of Belfast,		7	7	4	59	15
" Antrim,		—	—	—	—	1
" Armagh,		2	8	2	1	—
" Cavan,		6	5	10	30	1
" Down,		2	1	4	9	4
" Fermanagh,		1	4	—	10	1
" Londonderry,		—	—	—	—	1
" Monaghan,		4	9	3	25	1
CONNAUGHT:						
County Galway,		1	—	1	4	12
" Leitrim,		—	—	—	—	1
" Mayo,		1	3	—	—	2
TOTAL,		181	301	630	3,429	62

ANTHRAX.

TABLE II.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1904, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
1878 (Nov. and Dec. only). ^a	3	3	3	—	3	—	—
1879 (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.).	13	21	45	1	38	6	—
1880, ...	12	26	37	2	35	—	—
1881, ...	11	21	38	—	30	8	—
1882, ...	11	17	35	—	32	3	—
1883, ...	14	29	69	1	66	2	—
1884, ...	6	6	8	2	6	—	—
1885, ...	9	22	44	9	35	—	33
1886, ...	3	5	7	—	7	—	—
1887, ...	2	4	4	—	4	—	—
1888, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890, ...	2	2	10	—	10	—	—
1891, ...	1	2	4	—	4	—	—
1892, ...	1	2	7	—	7	—	1
1893, ...	2	2	4	1	3	—	—
1894, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895, ...	4	4	11	—	11	—	—
1896, ...	4	4	7	1	6	—	—

^a Anthrax was first declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts in the year 1886.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1904, with the Number of Animals Reported to have died.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Anthrax was found to exist.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Cattle which died.	Cattle slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Cattle or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected but found free from Anthrax.
LEINSTER,	1	1	—	1	—	—
MUNSTER,	1	1	4	—	—	—
ULSTER,	2	2	2	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	4	4	6	1	—	—
Districts of Local Authorities.						
LEINSTER:						
County Borough of Dublin,		1	—	1	—	—
MUNSTER:						
County Kerry,		1	4	—	—	—
ULSTER:						
County Londonderry,		1	1	—	—	—
„ Tyrone,		1	1	—	—	—
Total,		4	6	1	—	—

GLANDERS.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1904, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED HORSES.					Horses slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as suspected
			Remain- ing diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Re- covered. at the end of each year.		
1878, ...	—	—	—	3	No	Returns.			
1879, ...	13	—	—	43					
1880, ...	10	32	—	39	36	—	3	—	—
1881, ..	11	22	—	23	21	1	1	—	—
1882, ...	15	25	—	29	18	5	5	1	—
1883, ...	13	16	1	19	17	2	1	—	—
1884, ..	8	14	—	15	13	2	—	—	—
1885, ...	13	19	—	24	17	3	3	1	—
1886, ...	9	11	1	21	21	—	1	—	—
1887, ...	9	14	—	16	14	—	2	—	—
1888, ...	10	11	—	11	7	3	1	—	—
1889, ...	9	13	—	13	9	1	3	—	—
1890, ...	4	19	—	19	19	—	—	—	—
1891, ...	7	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
1892, ...	3	7	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
1893, ...	3	6	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
1894, ...	6	13	—	34	33	1	—	—	—
1895, ..	4	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
1896, ...	4	7	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
1897, ...	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
1898, ...	4	0	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
1899, ...	5	9	—	14	13	1	—	—	—
1900, ...	4	10	—	15	11	4	—	—	—
1901, ...	4	5	—	6	5	1	—	—	—
1902, ...	10	10	—	43	38	5	—	—	—
1903, ...	4	5	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
1904, ...	7	11	—	34	31	3	—	—	—

{ 2 Horses.
1 Ass.

{ 2 Horses.

{ 3 Horses.
1 Ass.

{ 2 Horses.

{ 1 Horse.

{ 2 Horses.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of GLANDERS (including Farcy) in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1904, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Glanders or Farcy was found to exist.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Horses which died.	Horses slaughtered and found to have been diseased.	Horses slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Horses or otherwise exposed to infection.	Horses slaughtered as suspected but found free from Glanders or Farcy.
LEINSTER,	1	1	—	1	—	—
MUNSTER,	1	2	1	16	11	—
ULSTER,	5	8	2	14	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	7	11	3	31	11	—
Districts of Local Authorities.						
LEINSTER:—						
County Borough of Dublin,		1	—	1	—	—
MUNSTER:						
County Borough of Cork,		2	1	16	11	—
ULSTER:—						
County Borough of Belfast,		1	—	1	—	—
„ Down,		1	—	6	—	—
„ Fermanagh,		1	—	1	—	—
„ Londonderry,		1	—	1	—	—
„ Tyrone,		4	2	5	—	—
Total,		11	3	31	11	—

RABIES.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1st November, 1886 (when Rabies was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts), to the Year 1904, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	DISEASED ANIMALS.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1886 (Nov. and Dec. only), ...	14	42	41	1	—
1887,	30	456	376	80	—
1888,	30	561	432	129	—
1889,	30	405	342	63	—
1890,	28	363	299	64	—
1891,	27	470	384	86	—
1892,	31	444	353	63	—
1893,	31	424	329	55	—
1894,	32	773	669	99	12
1895,	32	771	687	84	363
1896,	32	687	577	110	1,022
1897,	32	497	438	59	1,137
1898,	25	132	115	17	634
1899,	25	92	80	6	313
1900,	8	15	15	—	91
1901,	2	2	2	—	26
1902,	—	—	—	—	—
1903,	2	2	2	—	—
1904,	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 16.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which cases of RABIES were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of each kind of Animal reported to have been Attacked in each Year from the first complete Year after the passing of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1886 (whereby Rabies was declared to be a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts) to the Year 1904, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Number of Animals Attacked.									
		Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Deer.	Other Animals.	TOTAL.
1887, ...	30	286	94	31	20	4	5	14	-	*2	460
1888, ...	30	287	149	71	24	3	9	17	-	†1	568
1889, ...	30	240	95	30	19	5	5	11	-	-	406
1890, ...	28	247	70	14	5	4	2	11	-	-	363
1891, ...	27	262	88	42	8	4	4	12	49	‡1	429
1892, ...	31	274	103	35	7	5	6	10	2	‡4	446
1893, ...	31	269	106	17	13	1	6	13	-	-	425
1894, ...	32	326	154	27	27	3	10	30	-	‡3	579
1895, ...	32	557	123	29	17	8	6	17	-	‡4	771
1896, ...	32	491	108	48	16	2	6	15	-	‡1	687
1897, ...	32	391	55	21	10	1	6	11	-	‡4	487
1898, ...	25	100	13	-	10	3	2	3	-	‡1	122
1899, ...	24	80	0	-	-	1	-	4	-	‡1	87
1900, ...	8	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
1901, ...	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
1902, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1903, ...	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1904, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Jennet and 1 Fox.

† Mule.

‡ Cats.

RABIES IN IRELAND (1886-1907).

TABLE IV.—*Continued Statement of the Number of Cases of Rabies which occurred during each Month.*

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
1886,	40	40	20	20	70	60	20	70	40	40	20	20	600
1887,	70	20	20	20	40	70	70	20	20	20	1	20	400
1888,	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	20	0	20	20	100
1889	0	10	20	7	11	0	10	20	0	0	0	0	70
1890	0	—	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	10
1891,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1892,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
1893,	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
1894,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

*The Reading of Days (Deaths) Order came into force on 1st July 1897.

TABLE 13.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS* in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1904, with the Number of Horses reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Epizootic Lymphangitis was found to exist.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Horses which died.	Horses slaughtered and found to have been diseased.	Horses slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Horses or otherwise exposed to infection.	Horses slaughtered as suspected but found free from Epizootic Lymphangitis.
LEINSTER,	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER,	1	1	—	1	—	—
ULSTER,	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	1	1	—	1	—	—
Districts of Local Authorities.						
MUNSTER:						
County Waterford,		1	—	1	—	—

* The Epizootic Lymphangitis Order came into force in Ireland on 20th May, 1904.

SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep Attacked, from 1880 to 1904, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.
1880,	22	132	1,491
1881,	21	163	2,403
1882,	25	167	1,952
1883,	24	202	3,992
1884,	27	226	3,542
1885,	25	133	4,512
1886,	21	149	3,481
1887,	23	97	1,805
1888,	21	80	1,369
1889,	23	169	3,485
1890,	23	279	5,070
1891,	29	398	4,122
1892,	32	994	18,130
1893,	32	1,092	10,368
1894,	32	677	6,597
1895,	23	384	4,309
1896,	30	382	4,829
1897,	30	403	4,859
1898,	32	527	6,061
1899,	32	642	6,210
1900,	36	545	7,144
1901,	30	545	7,564
1902,	35	613	7,818
1903,	32	655	8,906
1904, . . .	35	480	6,433

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1904, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCES.	Outbreaks.	No. of Animals attacked.	Districts of Local Authorities.	Outbreaks.	No. of Animals attacked.
LEINSTER,	175	3,334	ULSTER:		
MUNSTER,	152	1,281			
ULSTER,	69	410			
CONNAUGHT,	90	1,413			
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ...	486	6,438	County Borough of Belfast, ...	1	21
Districts of Local Authorities.			" Antrim,	2	7
LEINSTER:			" Armagh,	2	6
County Borough of Dublin, ...	1	127	" Cavan,	1	2
" Carlow,	21	164	" Donegal,	20	5
" Dublin,	29	1,070	" Down,	24	12
" Kildare,	27	622	" Fermanagh,	2	1
" Kilkenny,	11	143	" Londonderry,	3	6
Kine's County,	6	101	" Monaghan,	1	20
County Longford,	7	20	" Tyrone,	4	5
" Meath,	14	150	CONNAUGHT:		
Queen's County,	2	6			
County Westmeath,	15	263			
" Wexford,	22	334			
" Wicklow,	20	379	County Galway,	23	62
MUNSTER:			" Leitrim,	4	2
County Borough of Cork, ...	1	2	" Mayo,	23	56
" Clare,	1	4	" Roscommon,	23	25
" Cork,	67	503	" Sligo,	10	10
" Kerry,	22	140	TOTAL,	486	6,438
" Limerick,	30	228			
" Tipperary (North Riding), ...	5	34			
" Tipperary (South Riding), ...	12	180			
" Waterford,	14	146			

PARASITIC MANGE.

TABLE 21.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which PARASITIC MANGE was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1899* to 1904, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1899,*	13	57	73
1900,	13	108	103
1901,	24	174	331
1902,	27	161	221
1903,	30	195	295
1904,	28	163	252

*The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order came into force on the 21st August, 1899.

ANIMALS EXPORTED

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	OXEN, BULLS, AND COWS.				Calves.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding Purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.		
1875, . . .	245,944	416,759	4,954	667,657	61,564	729,221
1876, . . .	247,897	320,244	6,845	574,986	68,384	643,370
1880, . . .	232,905	417,303	2,812	652,920	63,471	716,391
1881, . . .	279,125	256,890	3,701	539,715	37,832	577,547
1882, . . .	291,777	427,798	3,006	722,581	58,693	781,274
1883, . . .	229,003	273,518	1,319	503,840	48,927	552,767
1884, . . .	255,026	387,352	2,220	644,598	71,245	715,843
1885, . . .	243,348	342,938	1,884	588,170	52,300	640,470
1886, . . .	285,156	338,917	1,247	625,320	42,089	667,409
1887, . . .	331,119	602,678	2,283	936,080	82,973	1,019,053
1888, . . .	282,537	405,540	2,941	691,018	47,698	738,716
1889, . . .	248,362	372,682	1,432	622,476	47,367	669,843
1890, . . .	218,339	360,758	1,162	579,259	53,449	632,708
1891, . . .	240,183	323,075	3,985	567,243	63,559	630,802
1892, . . .	256,538	303,397	0,278	560,213	56,390	616,603
1893, . . .	316,344	318,545	8,473	643,362	45,307	688,669
1894, . . .	330,748	422,534	7,805	761,087	65,867	826,954
1895, . . .	303,555	414,859	5,022	723,436	68,571	792,007
1896, . . .	274,472	349,800	3,837	628,109	53,461	681,570
1897, . . .	258,173	419,302	5,043	682,518	62,494	745,012
1898, . . .	278,776	460,903	4,101	743,774	59,588	803,362
1899, . . .	275,064	442,921	6,219	724,204	45,068	769,272
1900, . . .	275,450	427,891	7,442	710,783	34,736	745,519
1901, . . .	261,690	344,954	6,269	612,913	29,725	642,638
1902, . . .	308,892	558,554	10,634	878,080	85,161	963,241
1903, . . .	246,887	556,506	0,724	804,117	87,528	891,645
1904, . . .	232,186	470,361	6,896	709,443	62,920	772,363

FROM IRELAND.

Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1904, inclusive.

SHEEP.			SWINE.			TOTAL CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.	YEAR.
Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		
448,628	196,371	645,000	401,137	39,380	440,517	1,842,747	1878
506,331	165,750	672,081	571,079	58,584	629,663	1,744,404	1879
502,804	211,037	713,841	538,833	39,257	578,090	1,808,814	1880
415,708	161,934	577,642	543,552	83,463	627,015	1,552,178	1881
392,848	154,553	547,401	453,443	49,438	502,881	1,848,884	1882
312,196	148,621	460,817	433,788	27,794	461,582	1,478,813	1883
355,465	177,312	532,777	487,227	19,451	506,678	1,705,803	1884
489,410	198,580	687,990	370,339	27,925	398,264	1,268,124	1885
493,983	240,230	734,213	391,509	39,773	431,282	1,872,887	1886
321,344	223,954	545,298	438,168	42,765	480,933	1,698,741	1887
409,535	238,748	648,283	496,880	48,292	545,172	1,921,272	1888
575,513	240,374	815,887	428,103	45,448	473,551	1,737,081	1889
387,220	249,761	636,981	543,417	89,745	633,162	1,871,841	1890
563,698	323,477	887,175	489,596	41,958	531,554	2,027,561	1891
713,913	388,549	1,102,462	487,977	42,974	530,951	2,297,919	1892
708,299	402,661	1,110,960	405,342	51,329	456,671	2,283,200	1893
874,471	382,830	1,257,301	512,547	89,320	601,867	2,369,022	1894
331,973	506,803	838,776	500,700	46,320	547,020	1,981,605	1895
397,164	340,142	737,306	574,877	33,913	608,790	2,029,455	1896
423,799	388,803	812,602	563,459	41,848	605,307	2,248,584	1897
449,558	333,900	783,458	554,723	39,042	593,765	2,229,605	1898
432,070	419,838	851,908	550,850	27,703	578,553	2,382,778	1899
475,081	384,132	859,213	572,817	41,535	614,352	2,322,984	1900
484,613	355,809	840,422	559,282	33,897	593,179	2,032,092	1901
489,319	456,483	945,802	503,103	54,834	557,937	2,838,015	1902
444,732	380,917	825,649	541,801	28,318	570,119	2,293,244	1903
573,159	337,107	910,266	476,927	25,188	502,115	2,013,709	1904

(continued on next page.)

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 23 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1904, inclusive.

YEAR.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
1878.	4,454	67	6,918	10,856	17,041	18	302	1,555,493
1879.	4,307	45	9,560	14,312	23,026	81	277	1,772,593
1880.	4,904	76	13,217	18,908	32,301	38	573	1,844,620
1881.	4,062	45	13,921	19,650	33,616	32	579	1,876,468
1882.	5,256	67	11,711	16,460	28,288	19	872	1,677,698
1883.	5,272	32	10,129	14,801	24,962	16	405	1,639,379
1884.	5,440	74	10,722	16,290	27,086	18	607	1,732,555
1885.	5,508	64	11,602	16,496	28,163	17	702	1,762,514
1886.	6,171	43	12,407	16,239	28,779	25	825	1,968,654
1887.	5,950	68	11,801	18,709	27,688	14	1,181	1,721,554
1888.	4,472	67	12,386	17,378	28,828	18	1,088	1,826,674
1889.	5,968	80	13,647	18,007	31,894	10	1,244	1,756,137
1890.	7,798	105	14,025	19,422	34,152	17	1,298	1,815,105
1891.	8,291	125	14,055	19,216	33,396	19	1,049	2,070,214
1892.	7,466	118	14,377	18,191	32,681	6	848	2,245,554
1893.	6,906	181	13,356	18,883	30,390	17	461	2,250,579
1894.	0,005	168	14,484	18,942	33,589	19	678	2,400,513
1895.	3,872	188	15,370	19,002	34,560	20	1,036	2,694,520
1896.	8,807	181	18,046	21,610	39,566	181	2,313	2,075,613
1897.	3,449	153	17,590	20,079	38,422	35	2,064	2,282,794
1898.	3,538	150	18,300	20,454	38,804	11	2,286	2,279,229
1899.	3,457	122	19,471	22,494	42,087	174	2,842	2,381,338
1900.	1,849	103	18,320	19,183	35,606	67	2,379	2,562,765
1901.	2,816	194	11,467	13,946	25,607	58	1,817	2,112,390
1902.	1,448	222	11,143	13,805	25,200	122	1,785	2,631,620
1903.	1,510	265	12,867	14,587	27,719	14	966	2,325,464
1904.	2,009	225	12,909	14,856	27,500	13	1,221	2,047,613

TABLE 24.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Bellina,	438	16	426	-	880
Bellisk,	11,945	116,385	92	883	128,255
Coleraine,	68	1,643	70	-	1,781
Cork,	3,885	33,615	2,548	33,510	70,558
Drogheda,	25,280	17,033	-	20	42,333
Dublin,	145,301	136,273	1,414	10,540	293,528
Dundalk,	5,052	15,961	17	1	21,031
Dundrum (Down),	-	361	-	-	361
Greenore,	2,524	22,119	-	23	24,666
Larne,	1,466	26,528	-	-	27,994
Limerick,	2,229	1,567	-	97	3,893
Londonderry,	9,096	48,187	992	8,787	67,072
Newry,	436	5,977	-	-	6,413
Portrush,	11	692	3	-	706
Sligo,	672	2,524	80	117	3,393
Warrenpoint,	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	19,097	39,611	769	2,910	62,387
Westport,	773	106	485	-	1,364
Wexford,	3,943	2,382	7	32	6,364
TOTAL,	232,186	470,361	4,891	62,920	772,363

(continued on next page.)

TABLE 25.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Aldersham,	2,396	23,387	64	226	26,073
Ayr,	2,451	36,951	6	354	39,772
Barrow,	2,065	19,173	-	33	21,300
Bristol,	3,553	24,178	13	9,513	37,657
Dover,	-	11	-	-	11
Falmouth,	-	16	-	-	16
Fleetwood,	4,451	13,533	-	15	18,000
Glasgow,	23,246	89,523	5,127	15,515	128,411
Greenock,	658	9,118	72	71	9,919
Hoysham,	2,151	13,776	-	61	15,988
Holyhead,	35,914	67,544	4	3,382	103,844
Liverpool,	111,233	102,518	1,545	9,563	225,459
London,	-	7	-	-	7
Manchester,	17,527	5,014	56	-	22,607
Milford,	11,105	24,908	9	21,312	57,334
Morecambe,	1,636	15,168	-	80	16,884
Newhaven,	-	278	-	3	281
Plymouth,	1,825	460	-	1,348	3,633
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth,	9,690	4,908	-	-	14,598
Southampton,	310	525	-	1,147	1,982
Stranraer,	1,328	24,396	-	-	25,724
Whitehaven,	-	368	-	-	368
TOTAL,	232,186	470,361	4,896	62,920	772,363

(continued on next page.)

TABLE 24 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland showing the Ports of

IRISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Guns.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Pigs.	Stores.	Total.	
Ballina. ...	1,368	6,640	8,008	2,381	-	2,381	-
Belfast. ...	13,588	10,084	23,672	22,578	8,789	31,367	219
Coleraine. ...	703	-	703	80	-	80	-
Cork. ...	28,626	42,226	70,852	34,713	174	34,887	11
Drogheda. ...	32,606	45,800	78,406	8,459	1,629	10,088	27
Dublin. ...	175,182	169,301	344,483	264,148	272	264,420	73
Dundalk. ...	10,519	14,915	25,434	22,901	4,023	26,924	528
Dundrum (Down). ...	206	-	206	-	-	-	-
Greenore. ...	13,599	3,097	16,696	2,047	543	2,590	685
Larne. ...	880	1,049	1,935	156	7,696	7,852	3
Limerick. ...	69	39	108	1	-	1	-
Londonderry. ...	23,396	15,406	38,802	7,642	2,180	9,822	9
Newry. ...	2,730	4,503	7,232	2,162	834	2,996	83
Portrush. ...	-	24	24	1,027	18	1,045	-
Silgo. ...	4,555	5,368	9,923	41,903	-	41,903	-
Warrenpoint. ...	-	490	490	-	-	-	-
Waterford. ...	21,136	31,824	52,960	43,746	-	43,746	8
Westport. ...	9,343	8,068	18,301	8,742	-	8,742	-
Wexford. ...	13,334	6,433	19,767	16,176	-	16,176	-
TOTAL. ...	372,159	367,107	739,266	478,922	26,158	505,080	2,009

TABLE.—25 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland showing the Ports of

BRITISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Guns.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Pigs.	Stores.	Total.	
Ardrossan. ...	315	701	1,016	543	6,201	6,744	128
Ayr. ...	1,325	1,471	2,796	2,598	6,918	8,513	125
Barrow. ...	360	60	420	15,941	1,447	17,388	1
Bristol. ...	16,013	14,081	30,094	24,951	-	24,951	9
Dover. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleetwood. ...	11,528	9,744	21,272	1,959	164	2,123	15
Glasgow. ...	4,267	11,209	15,476	45,656	1,542	47,198	4
Greenock. ...	138	65	203	637	679	1,216	9
Heysham. ...	5,132	21	5,153	24,338	-	24,338	-
Holyhead. ...	73,731	46,179	119,910	147,936	651	148,587	806
Liverpool. ...	206,532	235,408	442,318	163,829	4,953	168,081	1,066
London. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester. ...	21,516	15,131	36,647	4,473	9	4,482	4
Milford. ...	24,882	29,326	54,207	22,562	-	22,562	11
Morecambe. ...	4,216	2,619	6,835	11,539	229	12,068	-
Newhaven. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth. ...	51	-	51	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth. ...	1,243	395	1,638	112	-	112	-
Southampton. ...	275	30	305	431	-	431	-
Stranraer. ...	119	530	649	-	4,405	4,405	3
Whitehaven. ...	206	-	206	231	-	231	-
TOTAL. ...	372,159	367,107	739,266	478,922	26,158	505,080	2,009

to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1904,
Embarkation in Ireland.

Horses.				Males or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
-	-	1	1	-	-	11,272	Ballina.
24	2,551	4,027	7,002	2	37	190,734	Belfast.
-	2	6	8	-	1	2,078	Coleraine.
2	603	1,197	1,803	2	315	187,519	Cork.
-	70	109	179	-	1	130,833	Drogheda.
177	4,073	4,327	9,077	3	51	931,725	Dublin.
-	519	923	1,042	-	237	75,676	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	567	Dundrum (Down).
7	2,384	1,922	3,913	1	235	49,636	Greenore.
8	148	996	942	-	1	38,087	Larne.
-	5	8	13	-	-	4,015	Limerick.
8	233	244	483	1	8	117,192	Londonderry.
1	23	27	51	-	23	15,906	Newry.
1	2	2	5	-	1	1,751	Portrush.
-	10	1	11	-	2	55,282	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	490	Warrenpoint.
4	1,611	1,628	3,243	3	258	162,696	Waterford.
-	6	5	11	-	-	28,418	Westport.
2	9	23	34	1	1	42,343	Wexford.
235	12,909	14,366	27,500	13	1,221	2,047,492	TOTAL.

to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1904,
Debarcation in Great Britain.

Horses.				Males or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	BRITISH PORTS.
Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
3	949	834	1,193	-	16	35,163	Ardrossan.
3	144	351	496	1	3	51,758	Ayr.
-	290	637	977	-	8	40,094	Barrow.
1	423	636	1,000	3	317	93,114	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Dover.
-	2	1	3	-	-	19	Falmouth.
8	1,108	1,333	2,644	-	5	44,271	Fleetwood.
9	623	1,004	1,626	1	10	191,916	Glasgow.
6	16	25	46	-	1	11,287	Greenock.
7	122	167	293	3	4	45,789	Heysham.
175	5,755	4,504	10,434	3	236	396,969	Holyhead.
10	1,917	2,098	4,025	-	345	841,882	Liverpool.
-	3	4	7	-	1	15	London.
-	116	107	223	-	2	64,065	Manchester.
4	1,725	1,973	3,702	1	206	145,013	Milford.
-	50	44	94	1	4	34,928	Morecambe.
-	-	1	1	-	2	281	Newhaven.
1	33	42	76	-	-	3,763	Plymouth.
-	1	1	2	-	-	2	Portsmouth.
1	49	37	87	-	1	16,266	Stiltoth.
-	41	71	112	-	2	2,832	Southampton.
8	147	266	361	-	1	31,025	Stammar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	833	Whitehaven.
235	12,909	14,366	27,500	13	1,221	2,047,492	TOTAL.

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ...	25,148	1,016	3,330	55	1,089	—	—	30,638
Dundalk, ...	623	—	2,478	—	85	—	—	3,186
Newry, ...	304	—	880	71	12	—	16	1,283
Total, ...	26,075	1,016	6,744	126	1,186	—	16	35,153

AYR.

Belfast, ...	37,384	1,510	5,126	175	497	1	3	44,696
Larne, ...	2,368	1,286	3,387	—	1	—	—	7,042
Total, ...	39,752	2,796	8,513	175	498	1	3	51,749

BARROW.

Belfast, ...	21,300	420	17,388	1	977	—	8	40,094
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BRISTOL.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Cork, ...	15,487	15,819	6,308	—	522	2	93	38,231
Dublin, ...	49	120	191	—	117	—	—	477
Rosslare, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ...	18,483	11,716	12,071	2	418	—	223	42,613
Wexford, ...	3,638	2,439	9,721	—	30	1	1	15,830
Total, ...	37,657	30,094	28,301	2	1,090	3	317	96,464

DOUGLAS.

Belfast, ...	646	2,163	17	11	190	—	—	2,927
Dublin, ...	289	165	150	—	2	—	—	606
Total, ...	935	2,328	167	11	192	—	—	3,536

DOVER.

Waterford, ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
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TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

FALMOUTH.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jeonets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin, ...	16	—	—	—	3	—	—	19

FLEETWOOD.

Belfast, ...	12,891	9,905	1,537	15	2,403	—	4	26,835
Londonderry, ...	5,451	11,366	566	—	151	—	1	17,535
Total, ...	18,312	21,272	2,123	15	2,554	—	5	44,371

GLASGOW.

Ballina, ...	654	51	942	—	1	—	—	1,648
Belfast, ...	20,214	682	270	1	604	—	3	21,774
Coleraine, ...	1,661	708	74	—	7	—	1	2,451
Cork, ...	7,515	30	65	2	65	—	—	7,677
Dublin, ...	51,252	7,159	13,078	—	636	—	—	73,025
Limerick, ...	3,698	108	1	—	15	—	—	4,012
Londonderry, ...	32,492	4,945	5,062	1	222	1	2	42,745
Portrush, ...	651	24	953	—	4	—	1	1,633
Sligo, ...	3,354	1,031	25,535	—	3	—	2	31,520
Waterford, ...	3,400	9	168	—	70	—	1	3,648
Westport, ...	745	219	40	—	—	—	—	1,004
Total, ...	127,511	15,546	47,198	4	1,635	1	10	191,916

GREENOCK.

Belfast, ...	1,330	—	11	—	18	—	—	1,359
Coleraine, ...	120	—	6	—	1	—	—	127
Dublin, ...	221	35	—	—	13	—	—	269
Londonderry, ...	3,093	168	1,107	1	13	—	1	5,382
Portrush, ...	75	—	92	—	1	—	—	168
Total, ...	5,049	203	1,216	2	46	—	1	6,477

HEYSHAM.

Belfast, ...	3,356	27	—	—	207	—	4	3,594
Dublin, ...	7,538	3,165	22,514	—	87	—	—	33,204
Londonderry, ...	5,094	1,901	1,824	—	2	—	—	8,821
Total, ...	15,988	5,193	24,338	—	296	—	4	40,719

TABLE 26. — RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

HOLYHEAD.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin, ...	31,978	102,914	145,997	13	6,521	2	8	337,432
Greenore, ...	25,166	16,926	2,590	585	3,913	1	285	49,536
Total, ...	107,144	119,910	148,587	598	10,434	3	293	386,968

LIVERPOOL.

Ballina, ...	228	7,367	1,439	—	—	—	—	9,034
Belfast, ...	6,243	9,692	3,369	1	1,287	1	14	20,597
Cork, ...	20,024	7,512	12,583	1	71	—	46	40,236
Drogheda, ...	42,333	78,206	10,088	27	179	—	1	130,833
Dublin, ...	107,507	210,578	65,498	56	1,349	—	40	384,028
Dundalk, ...	20,428	25,404	24,446	968	957	—	237	72,600
Londonderry, ...	5,476	17,223	768	—	48	—	—	23,415
Newry, ...	6,109	7,332	2,110	22	39	—	7	15,619
Sligo, ...	39	8,292	15,428	—	3	—	—	23,762
Warrenpoint, ...	—	490	—	—	—	—	—	490
Waterford, ...	13,810	34,163	16,806	3	77	2	1	64,861
Westport, ...	619	18,082	8,702	—	11	—	—	27,414
Wexford, ...	2,626	17,328	6,455	—	4	—	—	26,413
Total, ...	225,442	442,318	108,631	1,063	4,035	3	245	841,634

LONDON.

Cork, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Total, ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	1	15

MANCHESTER.

Belfast, ...	400	309	45	—	21	—	—	835
Dublin, ...	22,897	36,278	4,437	4	202	—	2	63,810
Total, ...	23,297	36,587	4,482	4	223	—	2	64,645

MILFORD.

Cork, ...	31,429	47,303	15,450	8	1,069	—	175	95,225
Waterford, ...	25,914	6,904	14,102	3	2,633	1	31	49,587
Total, ...	57,343	54,207	29,552	11	3,702	1	206	144,812

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

MORRCAMBE.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin, ...	5,480	2,696	11,558	—	45	1	—	20,780
Londonderry, ...	10,668	4,159	475	—	42	—	4	15,348
Total ...	16,928	6,855	12,033	—	87	1	4	36,928

NEWHAVEN.

Belfast, ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Waterford, ...	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	281
Total, ...	281	—	—	—	1	—	2	284

PLYMOUTH.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cork ...	3,459	—	—	—	68	—	—	3,527
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Waterford, ...	177	51	—	—	20	—	—	248
Total, ...	3,636	51	—	—	71	—	—	3,758

PORTSMOUTH.

Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
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SILLOTH.

Dublin ...	14,328	1,628	112	—	87	—	1	16,366
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SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	6
Cork ...	1,677	188	431	—	83	—	1	2,380
Dublin, ...	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	8
Waterford, ...	303	117	—	—	18	—	—	438
Total, ...	1,982	305	431	—	112	—	2	2,832

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

STRANRAER.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Larne,	25,546	649	4,465	3	361	—	1	31,025

WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast,	7	—	231	—	—	—	—	238
Dundrum (Down),	361	206	—	—	—	—	—	567
Total,	368	206	231	—	—	—	—	805

TABLE 27.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January,	44,194	20,254	70,507	5	1,518	1	27	136,406
February,	37,060	12,647	54,501	2	1,564	1	8	105,773
March,	49,939	9,191	56,336	47	1,782	—	42	117,207
April,	55,114	16,041	42,001	404	2,318	—	96	115,974
May,	48,280	58,774	27,613	483	3,422	1	270	128,879
June,	61,627	125,960	14,764	395	2,609	1	296	206,681
July,	42,872	155,085	11,470	258	2,630	8	245	212,363
August,	61,169	136,882	11,494	350	3,164	1	146	213,106
September,	94,374	91,749	28,667	56	2,572	3	55	208,976
October,	125,178	54,581	48,327	10	2,466	2	13	230,515
November,	100,237	36,916	62,700	5	2,035	—	5	201,997
December,	63,418	23,483	77,838	5	1,683	—	8	156,935
Total,	773,197	741,593	505,247	2,020	27,622	13	1,221	2,000,813

TABLE 28.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1878 to 1904, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	OXEN, BULLS, AND COWS.				Calves.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.		
1878, . . . .	.	258	.	258	26	279
1879, . . . .	.	154	.	154	68	240
1880, . . . .	.	469	7	466	17	633
1881, . . . .	.	539	.	539	.	539
1882, . . . .	.	566	.	566	27	596
1883, . . . .	.	416	.	416	57	473
1884, . . . .	.	632	.	632	615	667
1885,	8	452	10	460	26	476
1886,	101	743	.	805	5	809
1887,	29	436	.	465	16	481
1888,	28	759	.	622	4	628
1889,	16	643	.	660	9	665
1890,	2	458	.	460	4	464
1891,	30	533	.	563	1	610
1892, . . . .	.	24	.	24	22	46
1893,	40	626	.	676	42	716
1894,	94	760	.	874	14	888
1895,	168	415	.	583	8	591
1896,	268	510	.	715	1	716
1897,	137	690	.	827	30	857
1898,	74	704	.	778	24	802
1899,	156	650	.	691	61	722
1900,	192	404	.	595	30	616
1901,	110	324	.	434	13	449
1902,	168	681	1	1,648	62	1,110
1903,	86	743	.	816	75	891
1904,	100	806	.	766	48	884

(continued on next page.)

TABLE 28 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from
1878 to 1904,

YEAR.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
1878, . . .	184	.	184	1	11	12	475
1879, . . .	490	30	430	.	.	.	470
1880, . . .	522	50	572	.	.	.	1,255
1881, . . .	1,554	283	1,837	1	.	1	2,317
1882, . . .	762	.	762	.	.	.	1,356
1883, . . .	178	.	178	.	.	.	691
1884, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	607
1885, . . .	37	2	39	.	30	30	545
1886, . . .	182	66	248	1	6	7	1,124
1887, . . .	179	91	270	.	6	8	757
1888, . . .	179	331	510	.	26	26	1,362
1889, . . .	812	72	884	.	.	.	1,549
1890, . . .	1,641	640	2,481	.	.	.	2,945
1891, . . .	458	909	1,367	.	2	2	1,979
1892, . . .	388	1,875	2,263	.	.	.	2,309
1893, . . .	238	1,984	2,227	2	.	2	2,947
1894, . . .	142	1,738	1,880	.	15	15	2,763
1895, . . .	235	3,280	3,515	.	.	.	4,116
1896, . . .	469	3,465	3,934	.	.	.	4,559
1897, . . .	909	4,849	5,748	10	14	24	6,530
1898, . . .	210	3,170	3,380	.	10	10	4,197
1899, . . .	144	3,781	3,925	.	7	7	4,654
1900, . . .	328	4,111	4,434	.	59	59	5,199
1901, . . .	225	3,868	4,093	1	19	20	4,342
1902, . . .	166	1,975	2,141	08	1	89	2,370
1903, . . .	1	2,900	2,901	.	.	.	3,792
1904, . . .	898	1,329	2,227	.	167	167	2,496

Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

Gosta.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR.
	Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
4	.	1	3	4	.	1	490	1875.
8	.	3	2	5	.	.	678	1879.
1	.	6	8	14	.	.	1,270	1880
58	.	50	86	86	.	8	2,539	1881.
11	.	14	38	52	.	.	1,418	1882.
	.	58	85	93	.	.	757	1883.
	.	92	69	101	1	1	779	1884.
	.	73	59	122	.	.	690	1885.
	1	63	100	164	.	1	1,325	1886.
17	.	45	48	98	.	3	870	1887.
5	.	48	62	110	.	.	1,477	1888.
77	1	47	39	87	.	1	1,514	1889.
17	.	55	43	78	.	4	3,046	1890.
72	.	63	97	165	.	18	2,229	1891.
.	.	104	96	200	.	8	2,515	1892.
18	1	31	46	78	.	4	3,047	1893.
21	.	46	50	96	.	1	2,901	1894.
56	.	46	77	123	1	3	4,289	1895.
67	10	86	71	147	.	5	4,869	1896.
48	.	55	45	60	.	1	5,759	1897
20	.	38	48	81	.	2	4,295	1898.
1	.	87	65	188	.	.	4,790	1899.
.	.	20	28	48	.	.	5,187	1900
10	1	20	35	56	.	.	4,425	1901.
11	1	19	38	55	.	2	3,691	1902.
.	.	50	67	117	1	.	3,910	1903.
11	.	35	87	129	.	.	3,401	1904.

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

TABLE 29.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total
Belfast,	32	512	.	1	545
Dublin,	68	174	.	47	289
Total,	100	686	.	48	834

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Belfast,	998	1,164	2,162	.	17	17	11
Dublin, . . . . .	.	185	185	.	160	160	.
Total,	998	1,329	2,327	.	167	167	11

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Belfast,	35	86	120	.	.	2,051
Dublin,	2	2	.	.	606
Total,	35	87	122	.	.	2,657

TABLE 30.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Douglas,	100	686	.	48	834

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Douglas,	998	1,329	2,327	.	167	167	11

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Douglas,	35	87	122	.	.	2,657

TABLE 31.—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland through Great Britain to the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	.	435	265	700
Cork, . . . .	.	4	14	18
Dublin, . . .	.	250	254	504
Dundalk, . . .	.	37	14	51
Greenore, . .	7	354	432	1,293
Newry, . . .	1	.	2	3
Waterford, . .	.	114	94	208
Total, . . .	8	1,744	1,075	2,827

ANIMALS IMPORTED

TABLE 32.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1676, .	441	407	7	855	836	1,081	11,406	7,449	18,855
1679, .	802	579	73	1,454	971	2,425	14,854	1,764	16,618
1680, .	1,291	542	1	1,834	485	2,009	17,017	4,463	21,480
1681, .	280	309	1	590	34	624	23,977	6,756	30,733
1682, .	1	302	.	303	40	343	23,982	3,892	27,874
1683, .	7	25	.	32	8	40	1,966	2,846	4,812
1684, .	176	254	.	430	18	448	22,603	4,897	27,500
1685, .	1,298	552	1	1,851	114	1,965	25,913	1,716	27,629
1686, .	476	625	.	1,101	129	1,230	16,958	4,698	21,656
1687, .	152	438	.	590	39	629	15,077	18,961	34,038
1688, .	17	180	.	197	24	221	21,071	19,051	40,122
1689, .	11	405	.	416	52	468	18,994	20,797	39,791
1690, .	.	452	.	452	758	1,210	14,926	19,382	34,308
1691, .	1	288	4	293	83	376	9,018	8,169	17,187
1692, .	.	106	.	106	8	114	3,627	3,384	7,011
1693, .	.	328	2	330	51	381	7,296	3,112	10,408
1694, .	4	206	.	210	22	232	9,098	6,599	15,697
1695, .	.	328	1	330	32	362	10,995	6,431	17,426
1696, .	.	359	.	359	32	391	13,086	11,662	24,748
1697, .	.	459	.	459	89	548	18,641	4,553	23,194
1698, .	.	384	.	384	37	421	20,650	3,960	24,610
1699, .	.	546	.	546	108	654	26,868	13,527	40,395
1700, .	.	139	.	139	28	167	1,878	85	1,963
1701, .	.	549	.	549	61	610	20,639	10,606	31,245
1702, .	2	664	2	668	63	731	16,627	7,055	23,682
1703, .	15	612	.	627	39	666	31,790	12,742	44,532
1704, .	.	608	.	608	31	639	29,681	8,608	38,289

INTO IRELAND.

during each of the Years from 1878 to 1904, inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	HORSES.				Males or Fem- ales.	Aves.	Total Anim- als.	YEAR.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stal- lions.	Mares.	Gold- lings.	Total.				
248	66	314	26,816	5	23	826	1,742	2,568	7	8	23,461	1878
185	42	147	19,196	11	18	537	1,572	1,937	10	7	21,245	1879
12	230	242	24,621	31	13	742	1,520	2,261	17	8	26,368	1880
1	373	374	31,730	4	17	767	1,636	2,404	2	6	24,176	1881
2	57	59	28,226	30	23	741	1,862	2,604	12	7	30,951	1882
	8	8	4,855	3	21	558	1,328	1,907	6	7	6,840	1883
2	28	30	27,078	29	17	652	1,466	2,135	7	8	30,137	1884
29	79	108	29,097	34	37	846	1,516	2,363	7	11	32,242	1885
3	131	134	23,220	24	27	1,014	1,431	2,472	15	3	25,734	1886
10	149	159	34,326	32	56	1,268	1,946	3,271	46	9	38,178	1887
2	131	133	46,496	52	42	982	1,466	2,466	15	6	43,039	1888
7	164	161	46,426	9	48	1,186	1,762	2,968	9	9	45,443	1889
2	137	139	35,836	9	64	1,110	2,009	3,213	20	26	38,964	1890
15	145	158	15,999	41	162	1,656	2,569	4,127	3	37	20,219	1891
1	29	30	7,163	11	88	1,473	2,175	3,715	7	16	16,572	1892
10	149	159	16,926	47	131	1,676	2,170	3,871		3	14,947	1893
	6	6	17,937	35	131	1,624	2,209	3,864	1	9	21,946	1894
			17,788	50	83	1,778	2,692	4,553	5	19	22,416	1895
	28	28	23,969	15	156	2,261	3,146	5,553	4	22	31,565	1896
	57	57	22,749	13	92	2,171	3,023	5,286	5	48	29,121	1897
	126	126	25,157	26	97	2,329	3,376	5,766	2	7	30,968	1898
	9	9	46,643	89	133	2,821	3,642	6,506	2	18	46,758	1899
	5	5	2,678	7	146	3,367	4,313	7,726	12	12	5,835	1900
2	45	47	21,968	5	191	4,725	6,833	10,549	21	7	42,485	1901
3	25	28	24,421	9	247	3,753	4,253	8,258	7	26	32,728	1902
1	22	23	45,221	6	267	3,953	4,368	8,678	8	10	51,823	1903
5	19	24	28,562	17	182	5,229	5,378	6,684	2	24	45,679	1904

TABLE 33.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ballina, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Belfast, ...	-	141	-	3	144	15,032	-	15,032
Coleraine, ...	-	-	-	3	3	51	-	51
Cork, ...	-	42	-	-	42	292	12	304
Drogheda, ...	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
Dublin, ...	-	287	-	16	303	11,458	4,442	15,900
Dundalk, ...	-	4	-	-	4	130	-	130
Dundrum (Down), ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenore, ...	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	1
Larne, ...	-	59	-	6	65	1,295	-	1,295
Limerick, ...	-	-	-	-	-	60	257	317
Londonderry, ...	-	11	-	-	11	184	3,487	3,671
Newry, ...	-	-	-	-	-	45	69	114
Portrush, ...	-	1	-	1	2	18	247	265
Sligo, ...	-	-	-	-	-	119	100	219
Waterford, ...	-	19	-	2	21	387	3	390
Westport, ...	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Wexford, ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL, ...	-	608	-	31	639	29,031	8,608	37,639

TABLE 34.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ardrossan, ...	-	66	-	2	68	4,572	60	4,632
Ayr, ...	-	5	-	-	5	10,889	-	10,889
Barrow, ...	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	-
Bristol, ...	-	8	-	2	10	54	-	64
Falmouth, ...	-	11	-	-	11	-	-	-
Fleetwood, ...	-	14	-	-	14	1	-	1
Glasgow, ...	-	176	-	10	186	10,170	6,504	16,674
Greenock, ...	-	-	-	-	-	714	1,014	1,728
Heysham, ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Holyhead, ...	-	179	-	10	189	271	42	313
Liverpool, ...	-	53	-	1	54	57	-	57
London, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Milford, ...	-	2	-	-	2	1	15	16
Morecambe, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newhaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth, ...	-	1	-	-	1	23	-	23
Portsmouth, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Silloth, ...	-	10	-	-	16	1,884	882	2,766
Southampton, ...	-	11	-	-	11	-	1	1
Stranraer, ...	-	50	-	6	56	1,043	-	1,043
Whitehaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, ...	-	608	-	31	639	29,681	8,608	38,289

Great Britain during the year ended 31st December, 1904,
Debarcation in Ireland.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Marcs.	Gold- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	Ballina.
2	6	8	14	19	495	937	1,431	-	5	17,224	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	68	Coleraine.
-	-	-	-	2	122	179	303	-	-	649	Cork.
-	2	2	-	-	11	23	34	-	-	58	Drogheda.
3	6	9	1	123	1,801	1,375	3,299	-	14	19,576	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	20	41	61	-	-	106	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundrum (Dows).
-	-	-	-	2	120	96	218	-	-	221	Greenore.
-	1	1	2	19	244	106	362	-	2	1,338	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	319	Limerick.
-	-	-	-	14	102	87	203	-	-	5,885	Londonderry.
-	1	1	-	1	22	37	60	-	-	166	Newry.
-	-	-	-	-	21	24	45	-	-	312	Portrush.
-	1	1	-	-	38	8	46	-	-	206	Sligo.
-	2	2	-	9	227	264	500	1	3	918	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	Westport.
-	-	-	-	-	30	37	67	-	-	68	Wexford.
5	19	24	17	182	3,229	3,273	6,504	2	24	45,679	TOTAL.

Great Britain during the year ended 31st December, 1904,
Embarcation in Great Britain.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	BRITISH PORTS.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Marcs.	Gold- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	1	63	136	200	-	-	4,900	Androsan.
-	-	-	-	1	17	40	58	-	-	10,962	Ayr.
-	-	-	-	1	20	27	48	-	-	62	Barrow.
-	-	-	-	5	74	82	161	-	3	228	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	14	Palmouth.
-	-	-	11	16	232	505	803	-	3	832	Fleetwood.
-	5	5	-	15	317	311	643	-	1	17,589	Glasgow.
-	-	-	1	6	15	24	45	-	-	1,774	Greenock.
-	-	-	-	-	7	18	25	-	-	27	Haysham.
3	2	5	1	63	1,269	975	3,307	-	8	3,223	Holyhead.
2	5	7	-	6	245	377	628	-	5	761	Liverpool.
-	-	-	2	-	1	3	4	-	-	6	London.
-	-	-	-	3	30	22	55	-	1	57	Manchester.
-	2	2	-	3	240	288	531	2	-	583	Milford.
-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	7	Morecambe.
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Newhaven.
-	-	-	-	-	29	44	83	-	-	107	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	-	50	821	261	702	-	-	3,434	Silloth.
-	-	-	-	-	9	12	21	-	-	33	Southampton.
-	1	1	2	12	206	141	359	-	2	1,463	Stranraer.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Whitehaven.
5	19	24	17	182	3,229	3,273	6,504	2	24	45,679	TOTAL.

TABLE VI.—REVENUE of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1864.

Months.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Value of Animals.	Acres.	Total Animals.
January,	20	222	1	—	243	—	1	1,210
February,	140	141	—	—	281	—	1	1,210
March,	30	1,000	1	—	1,031	1	7	1,270
April,	100	100	1	—	201	—	—	1,240
May,	10	100	1	—	111	—	1	100
June,	14	110	1	—	125	—	1	1,201
July,	20	10	—	—	30	—	—	1,270
August,	7	1,000	—	10	107	—	1	1,211
September,	10	11,000	1	1	1,012	—	1	10,001
October,	74	10,400	—	—	1,074	—	1	11,000
November,	10	100	1	1	112	—	—	1,200
December,	10	100	1	—	111	—	—	111
Total,	200	12,000	10	11	1,200	1	10	12,000

TABLE 36.—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1904, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	1	68	130	199
Dublin, . . .	58	408	298	764
Waterford, .	4	8	10	22
Total, .	63	484	438	985

TABLE 37.—RETURN of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
1879 to 1904.

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1879, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1880, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1881, .	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1882, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
1883, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1884, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	29
1885, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26
1886, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1887, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1888, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
1889, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1890, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
1892, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1893, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1894, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1895, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
1896, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
1897, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1898, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1899, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1900, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1901, .	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1902, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
1903, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1904, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14

TABLE 38.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
showing the Ports

PORTS OF DEBARKATION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, . .	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Total, . .	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14

from the Isle of Man during each of the Years from
inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stal- lions.	Mares.	Gold- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	8	1879
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1880
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	5	1881
-	-	-	42	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	43	1882
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883
-	-	-	29	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	34	1884
-	-	-	96	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	102	1885
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	8	1886
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1887
-	-	-	7	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	18	1888
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	6	1889
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	-	-	8	1890
-	-	-	4	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	14	1891
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	26	-	-	26	1892
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1893
-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	8	-	-	8	1894
-	-	-	11	-	1	3	2	6	-	-	17	1895
-	-	-	17	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	24	1896
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	1897
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	1898
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1899
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1900
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	10	1901
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	6	1902
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1903
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	19	1904

from the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1904,
of Debarkation.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	PORT OF DEBARKATION
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Mares.	Gold- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	5	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	19	Total.

TABLE 39.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS SHIPPED to and from the Places of Embarkation.

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			SWINE.	
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.
Cork to Aghada Pier, .	-	1	-	11	12	37	-	37	2	1.
" to Belfast, .	-	13	-	21	34	-	-	-	-	-
" to Spike Island, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" to Queenstown, .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
" to Waterford, .	-	19	-	40	59	-	-	-	-	-
Total, .	-	33	-	72	115	39	-	39	2	1.
Aghada Pier to Cork, .	-	-	-	3	3	227	51	238	709	-
Dingle to Cork, .	-	3	-	-	3	11	50	101	1	-
Dublin to Cork, .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford to Belfast, .	77	22	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-
" to Cork, .	-	6	-	-	6	2	-	2	-	-
" to Duncannon, .	-	385	-	329	714	3	5	8	6	31
" to New Ross, .	-	555	-	935	1,540	3	3	6	13	21
" Ballyhack, .	-	55	-	7	62	-	-	-	-	-
Total, .	77	1,051	-	1,291	2,419	8	8	16	29	52
Belfast to Waterford, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin to Waterford, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duncannon to Waterford, .	1,070	781	1	7	1,859	651	412	963	6,271	1 1/2
New Ross to Waterford, .	1,341	944	1	19	2,375	5,311	3,132	8,499	11,299	36 1/2
Killybegs to Limerick, .	-	32	6	-	38	-	-	-	1,043	- 1/2
Kilrush to " .	10	189	-	-	179	-	-	-	1,071	130 1/2
Portumna to " .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 1/2
Bangor to " .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 1/2
Tarbert to " .	-	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	342	- 1/2
Glin to " .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	- 1/2
Total, .	10	212	6	-	228	-	-	-	2,655	2,621 1/2
Limerick to Kilrush, .	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Mulroy to Portrush, .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 1/2
Greenore to Greenisland, .	21	4	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Greenisland to Greenore, .	-	677	-	-	677	364	81	435	25	- 1/2
Londonderry to Moville, .	14	36	1	1	52	60	-	60	8	30 1/2
Moville to Londonderry, .	24	733	6	-	763	324	129	453	300	41 1/2
Ballina to Sligo, .	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	24	-	-
Belmullet to Sligo, .	-	98	-	-	98	32	280	312	3,049	1 1/2
Sligo to Belmullet, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, .	2,587	4,561	16	1,293	8,547	6,987	4,239	11,226	35,680	1,087 1/2

ISLAND NAVIGATION.

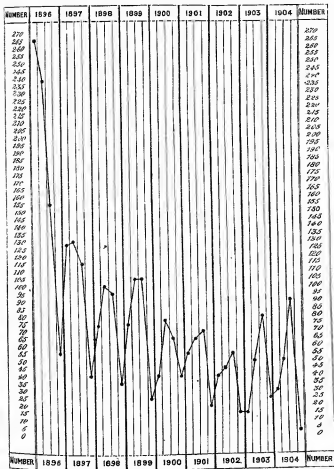
Ships in Ireland during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing
 E. Declaration.

Date	Houses				Mileage feetings	Area	Total Area	Other Parts
	Saloon	Stores	Cabin	Total				
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	132	Cork to Limerick.
-	-	1	1	2	-	1	42	- to Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	- to Spike Island.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	- to the station.
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	29	- to Waterford.
-	-	2	2	4	-	1	259	for L.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	Athlone Pier to Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	Droghda to Cork.
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	Dublin to Cork.
-	-	2	3	5	-	-	101	Waterford to Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	- to Cork.
-	-	10	10	20	1	15	718	- to Donemona.
-	-	4	7	11	-	1	102	- to New Ross.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	- to Ballyhack.
-	-	16	20	36	1	16	2572	Cork.
-	-	2	2	4	-	-	6	Belfast to Waterford.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Dublin to Waterford.
-	-	13	13	26	-	2	1720	Donemona to Waterford.
4	-	8	2	10	1	1	21100	New Ross to Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1081	Killybegs to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3190	Killybegs to "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	Portlanna to "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	Banagher to "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	Yarrol to "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	Glin to "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6310	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Limerick to Killybegs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Malruy to Portlanna.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	Greenore to Greenore.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1138	Greenore to Greenore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	Londonderry to Movilla.
1	-	2	2	4	-	1	1,106	Movilla to Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Bellin to Sligo.
-	3	-	1	4	-	-	4,382	Bellinnet to Sligo.
-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	Sligo to Bellinnet.
5	4	61	15	100	2	21	18,132	Total.

SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

DIAGRAM showing the variations in the Quarterly Numbers of Outbreaks during the years 1896 to 1904, inclusive.



N.B.—The four spaces in each yearly column contain an indication of the figures for the Quarters of that year ended 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.

MAP OF IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATING BY COUNTIES
THE DISTRIBUTION OF
SWINE FEVER IN 1904.



SWINE FEVER IN 1904

OUTBREAKS



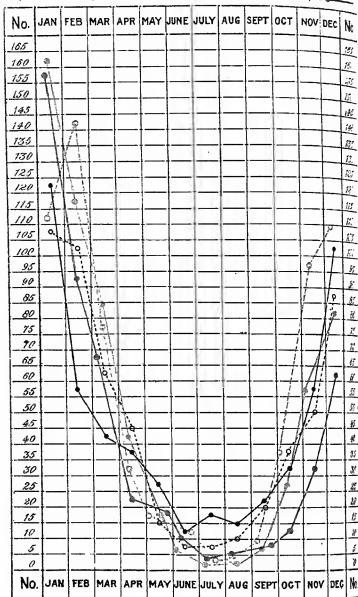
*The Coloured Bars illustrate the Co Boroughs
of Dublin and Belfast.*

SHEEP SCAB IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

DIAGRAM showing the variations in the Monthly Numbers of Outbreaks during the years 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

1900 ————— 1901 1902 ———— 1903 ———— 1904 ————



NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS.

TOTALS .. 1900 545 1901 545 1902 613 1903 655 1904 486